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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 11, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 46



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LET US SHOW YOU
WHAT IT MEANS
R. R. Coyle

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The President Stands by His Convictions—A Neat Piece of Legislation—Methodist Union Proposed.

THE PRESIDENT FIRM
President Taft has been receiving delegations of farmers and others during the last week urging him to relax in his advocacy of the reciprocity measure, but he tells them all that his conviction is firm that the measure before Congress is in the interest of all the people and he proposes to stand by it and seek its passage even if it results in his defeat in 1912.

METHODIST UNION
Representatives of three branches of the Methodist Church, The Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South and the Methodist Protestant, are in session at Chattanooga this week looking to the completion of plans for the federation of the three churches.

FARMERS FREE LIST
The farmers free list tariff measure passed the House Monday by a vote of 236 to 199, every Democrat voting for the bill and 24 Republicans. This bill is one of the nearest pieces of legislation ever achieved by a party in Congress. It has awakened the country to a realization that the majority party in the House knows what it is about and that the Republicans may no longer expect to win by the blunders of their opponents. The point is this, the howling objection on the part of the stand-pat Republicans was that reciprocity discriminated against the farmers in that their products were on the reciprocal free list with Canadian products but that certain manufactured articles which they had to buy were on the reciprocal duty list. Now all the argument is lost when these articles that have given rise to the objections are placed by this bill on the free list. Let the Democrats keep their heads and continue to act thus swiftly and wisely and the Republicans oppose and blunder and we will all be tempted to be Democrats.

"REFORMING" THE MOUNTAINS
According to various newspaper reports Mrs. Theodoro Shouts, wife of a great traction magnate in N. Y., accompanied by Col. Jack Chinn, a noted Kentucky horseman, has recently visited Cumberland Gap with a view to giving a large sum for educating and "reforming" mountain girls.

FEATURES THIS WEEK

First page—Editorials—Health Apostle.
Second page—S. S. Lesson and News.
Third page—Live Stock Notes.
Fourth page—Berea Locals.
Fifth page—Intensive Farming.
Sixth page—Continued story and Temperance Notes.
Seventh page—Sermon and New News of Yesterday.
Eighth page—Eastern Kentucky News and Mormonism.

UNION WINS

Again the Union Literary Society was the victor in its annual debate with Beta Kappa Literary Society. This contest came off Tuesday night. Union, presenting the negative side of the question, received two of the three votes cast by the judges. The question, "Resolved that Kentucky should adopt an amendment to its constitution requiring an educational qualification for suffrage," was one of unusual interest to the audience which was a large one, the banks of seats on both sides of the chapel being filled to overflowing with sympathizers of the two contending teams, Beta Kappa on the east and Union on the west side. The middle bank was also filled and even a part of the gallery was occupied.

Messrs. F. O. Bowman, P. C. Wilson and Glen Porter represented the affirmative in a very creditable manner. Their arguments were clear and concise but they did not give the educational qualification a broad enough definition. The negative, as upheld by A. Webb, Hardin Long and Joseph Coyle, the perhaps a little less effective in its presentation, nevertheless had in it the argument and logic that wins a debate. They showed that an educational qualification to be effective must be qualified by the term moral. They hit the argument of the affirmative squarely on this point and other points and won a debate that does credit to any Literary Society. It is not often that a question of such interest as this to a local audience is debated and any Society enhances the enjoyment of a debate by presenting such a question.

ANVIL SPARKS

Some men would rather be profane than profound. The man with a light head will never make much of a light in the world. It is easy to be truthful, but some people prefer to do something a little more difficult.—The Christian Herald.

NOW OR NEVER

Rumors are current again that the Governor will soon call the Legislature in extra session. The crying need of the State is an equitable and equitable districting both for State senators and representatives and for representatives in the Federal House based upon the census returns of the population that have recently been made public. And to enact such a measure will be the purpose of the session if it is called.

But will the Governor act, or is the wish father to the rumor? So far as we can learn he has not expressed himself very clearly—is non-committal? Possibly he is only waiting and wishing to be guided by public sentiment in the matter. If that is the case the people should speak and speak loudly.

It seems to us that now is the time—really the psychological moment. The elections in the Representative districts and some Senatorial districts will be held this fall and the two parties are to contest for the state offices—for state control. That means that both parties will be under the discipline of good behavior, and the Democratic party which controls the Legislature will be driven to sanction a fair measure of apportionment by the fear of defeat at the polls if it refuses. There is a popular demand for fair and equal representation and if the Governor does not act now the Democratic candidates will meet that demand with promises which will never be fulfilled. The way to catch them is to convene the present Legislature in extra session and put them to the test now.

If the Governor fails his party here, he fails the people, for in this case of gross injustice the party's interest is the people's interest. Moreover, if the Governor fails to act, he has missed the supreme opportunity of his administration—his administration has failed.

And why not act? Why wait and expect justice from a new Democratic legislature based upon the old apportionment? The measure was postponed before, as was claimed, to await the census reports. They are now in the possession of the public, and there is no excuse for further postponement.

To refuse to call an extra session now means a lost opportunity—it means that the Governor acquiesces in the injustice done his party.

WILDERNESS ROAD

Last week we made mention in a news item of the recent convention held at Pineville, Ky., in the interest of good roads for the mountain district. The idea seems to have originated in Pineville, and so far as we know, with the editor of "The Sun." If we are not in error, to him also is due the suggestion that Virginia and Kentucky work together to revive the old Boone trail through Cumberland Gap to the settlements of Kentucky, now the blue grass, and convert it into a fine highway to be called the Wilderness Road.

This project may already be said to have its beginning in the fine government road which now runs through the Gap from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., to Middlesboro, Ky. The editor of the Citizen has had the pleasure of going over this road, and he has never traversed a better nor one that passes through a more picturesque place. This road is a kind of sample of what the government can do in the way of road building and wishes the states to do, and there can be but little doubt that every Kentuckian would be glad to see it continued the entire length of the Boone trail or over the old wilderness road to join with the pikes of the blue grass, thus making a fine thoroughfare through Kentucky either to Cincinnati or Louisville.

We understand that Virginia is willing to cooperate, making connections with the road that will extend out through her mountains and connect with the tide water sections of that state.

It is proposed to ask Congress to appropriate money to help the two states immediately concerned, and it is hoped that the Congressmen in the districts through which the road will pass will soon present the matter.

The strongest argument for this undertaking is, of course, the commercial or utilitarian, but one that will have much weight is a sentimental one—it is to be a memorial of Boone and the opening up of the "Dark and Bloody Ground" to settlement.

GOOD HEALTH APOSTLE

David Paulson of Hinsdale Sanitarium Visits Berea—Three Addresses of Absorbing Interest

A visit that will be classed along with that of Captain Hobson for widespread interest and helpfulness was that of Dr. Paulson to Berea this week. Doctor Paulson came on the Monday noon train, inspected the hospital and was conducted about the school by Dr. Cowley, delivered an address before the convocation at 2:30 p. m., another before the student body and citizens of the town in the chapel in the evening and a third before the young men from 21 departments of the College, Tuesday morning. The remainder of the day Tuesday was spent in a visit to the College water works and the Narrow Gap Settlement, he being accompanied by Mr. F. O. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner. The party took dinner with Mr. George Pigg.

Dr. Paulson is the founder and head of the institution where Dr. Pearson now resides, and is an intimate friend of Berea's great benefactor. This fact gave an added touch of interest to his visit and explains his visit to the water works. He bore Dr. Pearson's greeting to the student body.

Dr. Paulson may be called a health apostle. He is deeply religious—truly evangelical, but if he were a preacher would vastly widen the scope of his texts and include more of the subjects that pertain to health and happiness in this life. In fact he believes that heaven begins here and the best proof of our fitness for the heaven hereafter is our ability to bring some

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This Bank was examined by the State Bank Examiner April 21, 1911.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Garrett Wins Nomination—Better Service to Louisville—Gov. Thatcher Home on a Visit—New Mountain Paper—Renewed Interest in Commission Government.

GARRETT WINS

In the Republican Railroad District Convention in session at Paris, Ky., as we went to press last week, Garrett won on the 15th ballot, receiving 477 votes to Littlejohn's 436. After the organization of the convention there was some doubt as to the winner since it was the field against Garrett. But in the final issue Bradley's hand seems to have been shown and the Winchester man was victorious.

NEW ROUTE TO LOUISVILLE

By the completion of the Kentucky Highland Road from Versailles to Frankfort, the L. & N. is enabled to give better service over the L. & A. to Louisville. Instead of going to Winchester or Paris it is now possible to get a train at Richmond, 7:22 a. m. and reach Louisville at 12:15 p. m.

CANAL GOVERNOR HOME

Governor M. H. Thatcher of the Panama Canal Zone is in Kentucky on a brief visit. Governor Thatcher is accompanied by his wife. They both are in good health and enthusiastic over the work on the canal and their experiences there.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

By the decision of the Court of Appeals last week maintaining that the commission form of government in cities of the second class is constitutional, new inspiration has been given to the advocates of reform in our city governments. The Lexington Herald is running a series of articles explaining the success of the new municipal form of government wherever tried, both in Europe and America, and it seems to be assured that the matter will be put before the voters of Lexington again soon.

LESLIE HANNER

Number one of the first volume of The Leslie Hanner is a welcome visitor to the editorial office of The Citizen this week. Since the destruction of the plant of the Thousand-Sticks at Hyden last year, Leslie Co. has been without a newspaper of any kind. Mr. W. H. Roberts is the editor and manager of the new venture, and if we may judge from his first issue it would seem that he has found the need of the people in his locality and is going to supply it.

MINERAL OUTPUT, 1910

As shown by reports of the United States Geological Survey, the year 1910 was a very satisfactory one in the amount of mineral products. Petroleum stands at the head of the list with two thirds of the year's output or over two hundred million barrels. The records show that there has also been considerable increase in the production of iron ore and pig iron over any previous years. But as to the coal mining industry, while the output in 1910 surpasses that of 1909, it falls one per cent below the record of 1907, which was about forty-eight million tons. There was also a slight falling off in the amount of copper mined in 1910 in comparison with 1909, but the production was in excess of that of any other year excepting 1909. In the production of quick silver there was a slight decrease in the quantity but an increase in the value of the product mined. In the production of cement there was an increase of about twelve million barrels over 1909.

NEW STORE

We have made a New Store of the old and now our DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHING departments are equal to the best in the country.

Come up and have a look at the New Store.

WELCH'S and "SAVE THE DIFFERENCE"

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A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berke Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

When money talks it is sure to attract the attention of bystanders.

Have you had a couple of \$5,000 seats reserved in the coronation line?

Do we get our garden seeds from the last session or the extra session of congress, or both?

As soon as a little more of the frost gets out of the ground the aviators will resume business.

If whiskey are to be put under the ban as hiding places for microbes, what about the fur coat?

"England is said to lose \$75,000,000 a year through the ravages of rats." Why doesn't she keep a cat?

The Michigan small boy who swallowed a safety pin is thriving. There must be something in a name.

For our women readers only: "A Massachusetts scientist says that the X-ray will reveal a person's age."

Berlin I about to tax each purchaser of a ticket to the moving picture shows. That is getting close to robbing the babies.

Possibly that baron arrested with brass knuckles in his pocket was on a matrimonial expedition after the good old baronial fashion.

In addition to the harem skirt we have also a "three-quarter" skirt in our midst. The poor skirt is being wantonly mutilated these days.

An Ohio woman in a divorce suit claims that her husband has not spoken to her in seven years. Possibly the poor fellow never got a chance.

There is talk of a \$25,000,000 highway from New York to Washington. It is to be hoped that it will not be an extension of Wall street.

Among those who will be benefited by the discovery of telephonic hypnosis is the man who doesn't know it is his wife he is talking to on the wire.

"The Makin's of a Girl" is one of the new literary efforts on the market. It heats all how the cigarette habit persists in breaking into the literary game.

Because her husband hasn't spoken to her for seven years a Philadelphia woman wants a divorce. Evidently that's too long a time, between last words.

Paris protests that that city is not responsible for the harem skirt. Paris has enough blots on its "scutcheon" without the perpetration of the harem garment.

During coronation week some of the London hotels are going to charge \$50 a day, so now you can figure up how much you're going to save by not going.

A Boston waiter returned a wallet containing \$15,000 to a man who had left it on his table. A New York waiter would have regarded it as merely a tip.

A harem skirt caused a near riot in Atlantic City a few days ago. If it had been summer and she had worn a bathing suit everything would have been all right.

A New York woman whose artist husband said her figure was more perfect than that of Venus has been awarded alimony in the sum of only \$25 a month. Why be a Venus?

Parisians started a riot the other day at the production of a new play. Such things do not happen in America, but they are richly merited by some of the alleged plays that are thrust upon us.

London dispatches tell us that Americans are recognized in England by the smartness of their footwear. It strikes us that most of them are recognized by the largeness of their bank rolls.

DIAZ SAYS HE WILL RESIGN

Issues Manifesto Setting Forth His Position

WHEN PEACE IS RESTORED

Armistice May Be Extended to Allow For Further Peace Negotiations—Madero Orders Halt For Insurrection Army Marching on the Capitol.

Mexico City.—President Diaz issued a manifesto, declaring his intention to resign the presidency as soon as peace is restored. In this manner the president has virtually accepted the demands of Francisco I. Madero that he make announcement of such intention.

When Peace Is Restored.

As to when peace is actually restored, Gen. Diaz reserves the right to be the judge. In the words of the manifesto, it will be "When, according to the dictates of my conscience, I am sure that my resignation will not be followed by anarchy."

The president declared that his determination not to relinquish the presidency at this time was not due to vanity or love of power, because, as he pointed out, power at this time has no attraction accompanied as it is by tremendous responsibility and worries. He said he was prompted solely by a desire to conserve the best interests of his country.

Won't Quit Under Fire.

The president made it clear that he does not propose to abandon the presidency while his country is at war, and that he would not do so at any time under compulsion.

El Paso, Texas.—Gen. Madero announced that he would agree to another armistice in which peace negotiations might be resumed.

When Gen. Madero heard of President Diaz's resignation he immediately gave orders to have troops sent marching. Couriers also were sent ahead to halt the advance guard.

"I naturally am very glad to hear that President Diaz has made the announcement," said Gen. Madero. "I am going to send a telegram to him at once congratulating him on his patriotism, for it certainly was an act that required the highest kind of personal sacrifice and patriotism."

MORE SAVINGS BANKS.

Postoffice Department Designates a Few More Towns.

Washington.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock designated thirty-six additional postoffices as postal savings banks, including those previously selected, will make a total of 129 established since January 1. The work of furnishing the necessary equipment and having postmasters, as their assistants instructed, will be hurried to permit receiving deposits June 1.

Mr. Hitchcock expects to extend the system as rapidly as possible until he has a postal savings bank in every money order office in the United States.

Among the offices designated are: Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; Buxton, Ohio; Sumter, S. C.; Jellico, Tenn.; and Staunton, Va.

Will Seek Dr. Cook's Records.

New York.—An attempt will be made incidental to a hunting trip to determine if the records which Dr. Cook alleges he left at Etah are there. The expedition is being organized under the auspices of Harry Payne Whitney, big game hunter, and under personal direction of Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who commanded the Roosevelt, the ship in which the Peary expedition sailed in search of the north pole.

Warm Weather Here.

Washington.—Summer weather will prevail throughout the country east of the Rocky mountains during this week, according to weather bureau calculations. Low temperatures are predicted for the Pacific coast. Indications are that there will be no rain in the next few days, except local showers in the Middle West and Northern Pacific States.

Three Quarters of a Century.

Washington.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon was 75 years old Sunday. He was born at Guilford, N. C., on a farm near the revolutionary battlefield of Guilford Courthouse. At an early age he went to Indiana and became a grocery clerk.

President of Express Company Dead.
New York.—Johnston Livingston, president of the National Express Co., and prominently identified with many leading clubs, died in his 95th year.

Corn Planting Weather.

Washington.—Rising temperature throughout the country has had a highly gratifying effect in warming the soil and drying wet places in the preparation of fields for the planting of corn. The corn area last year was over 114,000,000 acres, and this year's acreage should be fully as large. The seed required for planting 115,000,000 acres will be approximately 23,000,000 bushels.

Panama.—Fire caused damage to the extent of \$200,000 at Port Limon.

WILL THE DOVE STICK?



HIS PERCH IS NOT A SOFT ONE.

FLAYS DYNAMITERS

ROOSEVELT DENOUNCES BOMB PLOTTERS IN LOS ANGELES—BRANDED AS CRIMINALS.

DEFENDS DETECTIVE BURNS

Says Fact of Men Being Union Laborers Is No Excuse for Attack on the Prosecution—Mayor and Officials Receive Threats.

New York.—In the course of a signed article in the forthcoming Outlook dealing with the Los Angeles Times dynamiting, under the title, "Murder is Murder," Col. Theodore Roosevelt says:

"If the explosion was not an accident, but the deliberate act of any man or men, it was an outrage of dastardly iniquity, for it was one of these crimes in which the murderer, in order to gratify his spite against an individual, not merely wrecked that individual's property, but with callous indifference takes the lives of scores of innocent people as an incident to the achievement of his sinister and criminal purpose."

"The men responsible for dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building are responsible not only for the wreck of the newspaper offices, but for the loss of many lives."

"The arrest was made in consequence of testimony secured by Mr. Burns, who has been Mr. Heney's right-hand man in bringing to justice grafters who violated the law of the United States in Oregon and grafters who violated the laws of California in San Francisco. He has proceeded with impartial severity against the most influential politicians and the richest business men."

"It happens that the men whom he has now arrested are members of a labor organization, just as men whom he formerly arrested were members of the Republican or Democratic parties or of great and wealthy corporations."

"It would have been a wicked thing in the former cases with which Mr. Burns had to do, for leading Republicans or Democrats to combine to break him down and support the accused merely because the accused belonged to their political parties; it would have been a wicked thing for big capitalists and big business men to make common cause with the capitalists against whom he proceeded, merely because they were capitalists."

"No worse service can be rendered by labor union leaders to the cause of unionism than that which they render when they seek to identify the cause of unionism with the cause of any man guilty of a murderous attack of this nature."

"I have no idea whether the men arrested on Mr. Burns' statements are or are not guilty; the labor leaders in question have no idea whether or not they are."

"They are entitled to an absolutely fair trial. If they have no money to provide counsel for themselves, then it would be entirely proper for any body of men to furnish them the requisite funds, simply as an incident in securing them a fair trial. But it is grossly improper to try to create a public opinion in favor of the arrested men simply because the crime of which they are accused is committed against a capitalist or a corporation, and because the men who are charged with committing it are members of a labor union."

Wins Medal for Saving Life.

Washington.—A silver life-saving medal was given by the treasury department to Private Charles M. Morris of Company G, signal corps, U. S. A., for saving the life of the little son of Benjamin Levin of Chicago. The boy fell into New York harbor at the Statue of Liberty.

Bowdoin Gets \$50,000 Gifts.

Brunswick, Me.—Gifts of \$50,000 for the new gymnasium and athletic buildings at Bowdoin college were announced here.

RETURN NEW BILLS

McNAMARAS INDICTED TWENTY-ONE TIMES.

McManigal Main Witness Against Brothers—Crowd Felled by Secret Moves of Jurymen.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The grand jury has found 21 new indictments against James B. and John J. McNamara and Orville E. McManigal, the alleged dynamite conspirators.

Nineteen of the indictments, it is understood, are against the McNamaras alone, and charge them with murder in connection with the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times plant on October 1, and the consequent deaths of 21 men.

The other two are said to be against McManigal as principal and the McNamara brothers as accomplices in the Llewellyn iron works explosion, Christmas day, in which no one was killed.

McManigal was the principal witness heard by the grand jurors, about whose movements and meeting place a veil of secrecy was thrown.

When the jurymen assembled they were told to go quietly, one by one, so as not to attract attention, to the jury room of Judge Willis' court. In the hall of justice, next to the county jail. In the regular grand jury room dummy jurymen were quartered, while bailiffs mounted guard at the door. Then witnesses were directed to Judge Willis' courtroom.

When McManigal was summoned he was taken from his cell and thence escorted over the bridge leading from the prison into the hall of justice and the jury room. He was examined for more than two hours. Immediately afterward the grand jury adjourned.

The grand jury heard several witnesses besides McManigal. Among them were employees and officials of the Llewellyn iron works and Paul Stupperich, proprietor of a hotel at Sausalito, Cal., which the alleged dynamiter known as J. B. Hyree visited before the wrecking of the newspaper plant.

Another witness was Douglas Burrows, partner of Howard Haxter in the ownership of the launch Pastime, which, according to the detectives, was used to transport the dynamite purchased by the alleged conspirators.

MOB MARCHES ON CAMP

Negro Construction Gang Is Removed and Serious Trouble Is Averted.

New Albany, Ind.—A mob of 200 persons, angered because four attacks had been made on women by negroes of a construction camp near this city, organized and marched on the camp. Mr. Gray, superintendent of the company, met the mob, and after a long argument he promised to remove the negroes. The mob then dispersed.

JUDGE COWAN IS ACQUITTED

North Dakota Senate Clears Jurist Who Was Implicated on Misconduct Charge.

Blonsack, S. D.—Judge John F. Cowan of Devil's Lake, who has been on trial here for several weeks before the senate as a high court of impeachment, on charges of misconduct in office, was declared not guilty on all of the 74 specific charges.

Would Force Fire Drills.

Albany, N. Y.—A bill requiring an adequate fire alarm system and monthly fire drills in all factories and mercantile establishments two stories or more in height, has passed the lower house of the New York legislature.

Seventh Cavalry Embarks.

San Francisco.—The United States army transport Sheridan sailed for Manila with troops and officers of the Seventh cavalry from Fort Riley, Kan., a number of unattached troops and a full list of cabin passengers.

WHEAT HELPS TRADE

Hope for Brighter Trade in the Near Future Seen by Mercantile Agencies.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade said: "The increasingly bright outlook for the wheat crop is responsible for a somewhat better feeling in business as to the future. But the actual volume of trade is slow, halting and without enthusiasm."

A Glance Over the Field.

Taken in the aggregate and especially in such basic trades as iron and steel and dry goods, consumption is much below producing capacity and even concessions in prices fail to produce activity. Fundamental conditions such as the large supplies of money and the generally low stocks of merchandise are favorable, but enterprise continues to wait for the removal of uncertainties and for that courageous leadership which is born of large faith in the future.

Dull in the Metals.

General dullness prevails in the pig iron markets and advices from the Pittsburgh district indicate that new business in finished lines is on a smaller scale, although in some instances bookings have been quite liberal. Railroad buying continues spasmodic and one mill has closed down for the month of May, but in the structural division conditions are more satisfactory, as a large amount of work is pending.

Curtailment in Cotton.

Curtailment is still the order in cotton goods, while woollens are necessarily affected by tariff agitation. The shoe trade is fair, but not up to high-water mark. It is noticeable that for the present, at least, the trade recession seems to be felt more keenly in the west than in the east, and even low crop prospects do not altogether offset the effect of lower farm values.

Weather Had Effect.

Bradstreet said: "Trade and industry remain quiet to dull with on the whole less doing than in the week preceding. Unseasonably cool weather with frosts, rains or snow north, east and west, and excessive moisture at the south, have retarded crop growth or preparation to some extent."

Retail Demand Backward.

With jobbers in wearing apparel and spring goods generally have been checked by backward retail demand, while future sales are affected by crop and tariff uncertainties. Lowered prices for manufactured goods, especially textiles, have evoked some response, but not enough to remove the impression that stocks in final distributors' hands are still larger than was anticipated for this stage of the season.

Business Failures.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending May 4 were 234, against 249 last week; 191 in the like week of 1910; 214 in 1909; 283 in 1908, and 154 in 1907.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 26, which compared with 26 for last week and 18 in the corresponding week of last year.

The Export Trade.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada, for the week ending May 4, aggregated 1,944,227 bushels, against 1,685,666 last week and 1,864,070 this week last year. For the twenty-four weeks ending May 4, exports are 191,724,105 bushels, against 124,085,510 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 275,059 bushels, against 733,567 last week and 205,973 in 1910.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$4.42 1/2, do family \$3.32 1/2, low grade \$2.50 1/2, 2 1/2, hard patent \$5.25, do fancy \$4.25 1/2 1/2. Wheat—No. 2 red 96 1/2, No. 3 red 95 1/2, No. 4 red 74 1/2, No. 2 white 56 1/2, No. 3 white 55 1/2, No. 2 yellow 56 1/2, No. 3 yellow 55 1/2, No. 2 mixed 56 1/2, No. 3 mixed 55 1/2, Oats—No. 2 white 36 1/2, standard white 36 1/2, No. 3 white 35 1/2.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$4.75 1/2, butcher steers, extra \$5.85 1/2, good to choice \$5.65 1/2, heifers, extra \$5.85 1/2, good to choice \$5.75 1/2, cows, extra \$4.60 1/2 1/2, good to choice \$4.40 1/2, canners \$2.25 1/2 1/2. Hogs—No. 1 \$13.50 1/2, extra \$15.50 1/2, No. 2 \$12.50 1/2, extra \$14.50 1/2, fair to good \$11.50 1/2, common and large \$10.50 1/2 1/2. Pigs—Good to choice packers \$6.05 1/2, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.05 1/2, pigs \$110 lb and less \$4.75 1/2 1/2. Sheep—Extra \$1.50 1/2, good to choice \$1.25 1/2 1/2, lambs—Extra \$5.60, spring lambs \$6.50 1/2 1/2.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 12 1/2 lb, spring chickens 25 1/2 lb, ducks 12 1/2, turkeys 13 1/2, geese 8 1/2. Eggs—Prime fresh 15c, firsts 14c. Butter—Creamery extra 24 1/2c, firsts 23 1/2c, fancy dairy 15c. Apples—Fancy \$3.50 1/2 a bbl, choice \$3.50 1/2 a bbl. Carrots—No. 1 10 1/2c dozen. Celery—Michigan \$1.25 box. Eggplants \$1.50 1/2 a crate. Honey—\$3.75 1/2 a crate. Lemons—California \$3.50 1/2 1/2. Onions—Yellow \$1.50, white \$1.50 bu. Oranges—\$2.75 1/2 box. Pineapples—\$3.75 1/2 a crate. Potatoes—Northern Ohio 60 1/2c a bu. Early Ohio \$1.25 bu. Turnips—\$1.50 1/2 1/2.

SONG OF THE VINEYARD

Sunday School Lesson for May 21, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—Isaiah 61-62.
MEMORY VERSE—11.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink."
—Isa. 61:2.

TIME—Probably near the beginning of Isaiah's long life as a prophet, which was inaugurated in the year when King Uzziah died, B. C. 758 (Hezekiah), or B. C. 745 (Hezekiah).
PLACE—Isaiah prophesied in Jerusalem.
KING—In Israel, Manasseh; in Assyria, Ashurbanipal II.
PROPHETS—Hosea, Micah.

Isaiah, like all great teachers, was obliged to speak many stern warnings. Individuals and nations are best pleased with leaders that praise and flatter them; but such men are enemies rather than friends, demagogues rather than statesmen. In our own nation we have many braggarts, and many easy-going, over-sanguine citizens; but the wise men are like Isaiah, clear-eyed to perceive national and personal sins. Vigilance against these is the only price of liberty in a nation and peace is an individual. The old Greek maxim, "Know thyself," is still the foundation of true knowledge and wisdom. In our lesson the great prophet warns his nation against three national evils: National ingratitude to God; the menace of anarchy and anarchy; the menace of anarchy and anarchy.

We can look back over a history full of deliverances. America was settled by men escaping from civil and religious oppression. The colonists had many marvelous deliverances from the Indians and other foes. The Union has been saved by the greatest civil war in all history. We have had among our leaders some of the world's chief men—Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Jefferson, Franklin. The world's greatest oceans preserve our country from attack. We have a vast territory, wonderfully rich in minerals and producing harvests abundant enough for us and for other nations.

The natural fruit of a vineyard, carefully prepared—fine, cultivated grapes, and a full crop; that is, he expected obedience to his commands, and love and gratitude and worship. Instead, he got nothing but wild grapes, small, sour and hard—such results as a nation might show that had received no special benefits from Jehovah.

Isaiah next comes to particulars—the two great fundamental sins of his people, and of all nations. It is with remarkable persistence that in every civilization the two main passions of the human heart, love of wealth and love of pleasure, the instinct to gather and the instinct to squander, have sought precisely these two forms denounced by Isaiah in which to work their social havoc—appropriation of the soil and indulgence in strong drink. Every civilized community develops sooner or later its land question and its liquor question.

Is the land question an American question also? In its essentials, yes. But what, back of the land question, is the fundamental difficulty? The menace of ungodly and unphilanthropic wealth, in any form—land, or railroads, or mines, or mills, or houses to rent, or stocks and bonds or money to lend. There is more than one American whose income is more than a million dollars a month.

What is Isaiah's second "Woe"? Against drunkenness and its accompanying evils, and the irreligion that goes with them.

Would Isaiah pronounce this woe upon our nation, if he were living today? He certainly would. To be sure, there is the most drinking late at night, especially after the theater performances are over; and for that reason the temperance reformers try everywhere to pass laws closing the saloons by 11 o'clock at night. Still, it is very common, in our cities, to see drunken men staggering around the streets in the morning, in the midst of a "sopre" that may last for days. Modern men drink many fiery, distilled liquors unknown to the ancients. They have added the common use of many drugs, such as opium and cocaine, whose physical and mental effects are more terrible and swift even than those of alcohol. And still the saloon is the center of all other sins against society—licentiousness, murder, gambling, graft, political misrule, all are closely connected with the saloon.

If our public schools are to give the scholars a practical preparation for life, certainly no subject is of greater importance than temperance. Laws requiring scientific temperance instruction have therefore been passed in all the states and by the national government, and more than forty temperance physiologists, for all grades, have been written. Nearly a million essays on temperance themes are written every year by school children. The universities, colleges and normal schools are taking up the study.

It is never enough to pass a temperance measure. The open saloon at once becomes a secret saloon, a "blind tiger." "Near-beers" and other drinks are concocted, containing just enough alcohol to escape the law, and sold openly. Saloons spring up on the edge of the prohibition territory. Patent medicines with a large per cent. of alcohol are used as drinks. Worst of all, the United States laws allow the express companies to carry liquor into prohibition territory, and thus far congress has not been persuaded or compelled to take action to prevent the traffic.

CALLED ST. JOHNS HOSPITAL

LOSES THREE FINGERS.

Somerset.—Dr. J. P. W. House, superintendent of city schools, while working with machinery in the manual training department, suffered the loss of three fingers and his thumb.

Owenton.—A small frame house was destroyed by fire. The occupants came out losing their lives. It was occupied by W. Morgan and two children. The explosion of a lamp caused the fire, and the house was nearly ready to fall when the fire was discovered.

BLINDED BY EXPLOSION.
Lawrenceburg.—While dynamiting
is alleged, on Salt river Ben Poul-
ter, a farmer, was seriously injured by
premature explosion. His right arm
was blown off, both eyes destroyed
and his face horribly mangled.

There is no harm in pigs rooting if they are in a field where rooting will do no harm. Pigs can secure much food by rooting and the exercise will do them good. Where troublesome hogs infest the soil they will often eradicate them if allowed to do so.

longer growing season making it possible to produce a heavier tonnage of mangels than of most other crops.

The smallest tree that grows in Great Britain may be seen on the very top of Ben Lomond. It is the dwarf willow, which at maturity reaches a height of only two inches.

New Models that bend with your foot



We are showing the very latest models of the Red Cross Shoe. Come in today and let us fit you. Year after year, other women get style and comfort and every time we fit a woman in the Red Cross Shoe, she tells us she can never thank us enough for telling her about it. Get style and comfort. Get both. Oxfords \$3.50 and \$4. High Shoes \$4, \$4.50 and \$5.



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L. & N. TIME TABLE
Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA 1:29 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local
Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA 11:59 a. m. 12:39 p. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 8:40 a. m.

Express Trains
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.
South Bound
Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.
BEREA 11:44 a. m.
North Bound
BEREA 4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.



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COLONIAL SERIES.

Waltham's of the Colonial Series represent the last word in watch-making. They are made as they are to be made. They possess great beauty and will give a life long service of accurate time-keeping.

We are headquarters for fine Waltham Watches. All grades at a wide price range—each grade the best at its price.

J. M. EARLY
AT THE RACKET STORE

One of the judges in the Beta Kappa-Union Debate, Tuesday evening was the Honorable John D. White, formerly of Clay County, now of Louisville. Mr. White gave an interesting address at Chapel, Wednesday morning. He expressed great gratification at seeing so many students in Berea from the mountain counties where his interests have always been chiefly centered.

Fresh and up-to-date groceries and vegetables. New goods nearly every day. Shall be pleased to see my old customers and many new ones at my new stand in Hanson Hall, Corner of Main and Center Sts.—W. I. Tatum.

A girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson on Jefferson St.

Granville Hayes is in Jackson Co. this week.

Rev. Howard Hudson is having a house erected on his beautiful lot which is situated on the crest of the hill near the end of Jackson St.

Prof. and Mrs. McAfee of Hindsdale, Ill., are in Berea this week, having returned from their Southern visit.

Chrieiman and Engle carry the best fertilizer, Berea, Ky.

Prof. Raine goes to Corbin, Friday, to deliver the address at the close of the Corbin Schools. He will therefore not be at home for the usual reading before members of the Faculty for Friday evening. He will read, however, Saturday evening instead before those members of the Faculty who find it convenient to be present. Mrs. Matheny is in the hospital this week.

"Buggy Day" at Welch's on Saturday, May 13, 1911.

Tice Shelton was convicted in the Richmond Circuit Court last week of the murder of Mrs. Pigg and sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years. The account of this shooting which occurred on the Wallacetown and Berea Pike was given in The Citizen just after its occurrence a few months ago.

Everybody come to Welch's on "Buggy Day" to see who gets the best room suite.

Mrs. Hudson is sick this week.

President Lowell W. McAfee of Park College, Kansas, is a visitor at Berea this week. Berea in recent years has had on its faculty a number of graduates from Pres. McAfee's institution among whom are Prof. and Mrs. Caffee, Mrs. Gamble, Miss Wilson and Miss Campbell, now Mrs. Charles Hardette. Pres. McAfee delivered a short and very interesting address at Chapel, Wednesday morning.

For the whitest and best flour, go to R. J. Engle.

Mrs. Raine is expected home today. Mr. Earl Splink of Lexington is in Berea owing to the injury of his brother, Mr. M. L. Splink.

Store burned but still in business. New stand in Hanson Hall.—W. J. Tatum.

Schuyler Browning will attend the Grand reunion at Owensboro, this week.

Allen Powell has gone to look after his blubber which is being worked in Pettit Co.

Ab Rose of Jackson Co., took dinner at Allen Powell's, Monday, on his way to London.

Field Day has been set for Tuesday, May 16. Events begin at 9:00 o'clock. The annual tug-of-war will be in the afternoon, followed by a ball game. A beautiful gold medal will be given to the athlete who wins the most points. Refreshments will be served on the grounds by the Y. W. C. A.

At the home of her brother, Mr. Ashford Kennedy, Miss Alice Kennedy was married to Mr. David Reed, Rev. H. C. Baker of Winchester performed the ceremony. Mrs. Grant, the bride's sister, came from Cincinnati for the wedding and her brother, William Kennedy, drove over from Nicholasville.

Mrs. Anna McElain Johnson, a former Berea student, is visiting friends in Berea.

Mrs. Etta Lakes has gone to visit relatives at Trip Hook.

Supt. Roberts of the College Printing Department entertained the printers and book-binders at supper Saturday evening of last week. The repast was sumptuous and a pleasant evening was spent by the guests.

Dr. Gould's family of St. Louis, Mo., arrived in Berea last Saturday night. Dr. Gould is the son-in-law of Rev. M. K. Pasco, recently deceased. He has been in very poor health for some weeks and was unable to accompany his family at this time, but is expected to remain in Berea at Mrs. Pasco's, resting, in an endeavor to regain his strength.

100 locust posts for sale, 8-12 feet long, 4 to 8 inches in diameter. Price, 25 cents. Inquire at College Garden office at 1 to 1:30 p. m.

F. O. Clark.

Wall Paper

10c to \$1.00 per roll

It requires three full and complete sample books to represent the line, all of which is in stock and ready for delivery.

I have most all the latest designs and at prices far less than you will find elsewhere.

R. H. CHRISMAN

"The Furniture Man"

Miss Hattie Hill from Middletown, has been visiting with relatives in town.

Mr. John Gahbard was in Richmond at the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bender of Richmond spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. John Wyatt's brother spent several days at her home here, last week.

Prof. and Mrs. C. D. Lewis are the happy parents of their third daughter who was born, Monday, May 8.

Mrs. James Simpson who has been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Robinson for quite a while, returned to her home at Mottsville, Ky., Monday. She was accompanied by her sister, Myrtle Robinson, who will make an extended visit with her.

Mr. A. P. Settle of London, Ky., was in town last week.

Messrs. J. K. Baker and W. H. Porter were in Richmond, Monday.

Miss Kate Logsdon of Itascafield is visiting her sister here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Thomson of Paint Lick visited their daughter, Mrs. W. C. Haley, Sunday.

Rev. C. A. VanWinkle preached at the Christian church, Sunday morning.

Miss Ida Lewis is home for a visit. Mrs. Fay Hanson returned last week from Chicago, where she has been taking a course in embalming.

Miss Estella Hicknell was in Lexington from Friday until Monday attending the C. E. convention.

Mrs. Rader and Miss Medford of Annville were the guests of Miss Stella Adams, Wednesday and Thursday.

Howard Ogg of Gibson, Ill., was here last week to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Walkup.

Mrs. M. K. Pasco returned last week accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Cherry, who will spend the summer with her here.

Dr. Pinkerton, president of Campbell-Hagerman College of Lexington, will preach at the Christian church, Sunday, May 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott H. Seale are being visited by Mr. Seale's sister of Heattysville.

Mr. Walter Hixey who has been working at Middletown is home on a visit.

Mr. J. P. Hicknell sold for Mr. Dooley his beautiful residence on south side of Chestnut Street to Mr. Chas. Adams.

REVIVAL SERVICES

The Rev. Charles H. Bloom of Elmira, New York, has been employed by the Christian church to begin a revival meeting in the near future.

Mr. Bloom has been for years one of the most successful Evangelists in the East and with his wide experiences and spiritual life Berea can expect a genuine uplift in spiritual things. Announcement of the date of the meetings will appear later.

"Buggy Day"

Don't Forget the Time and Place

Saturday, May 13, 1911

WELCH'S

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs and chickens

Pure home rendered lard in 50 lb cans at 12c per pound
FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky. **U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.**

CHEERFUL SPRING CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS :: :: ::

Cast off the Winter Garb and get in tune with Spring. Bright attractive fabrics—the Handsomest New Styles that have been evolved for spring wear.

A Timely Tip Purchase your spring out-fit from us. There's an advantage: we sell more and show more furnishings than any other store in Berea. We sell more because we show more and we show more because we sell more. :: :: ::

Spring Straw Hats \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 Spring Shirts 50c, \$1.00, and \$2.00
Neckware 25c, 50c, \$1.00 Hose 10c, 25c, and 50c.
Gloves 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Stick pins, Cuff Links, Arrow Collars, etc., all here in grand array for your choosing.

You can look here without buying as much as you please. Glad to show you any day :: :: ::

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MAIN ST. THE QUALITY STORE BERE A, KY.



"The Frax"

Six brand new full size DAVENPORTS FOR \$12.50 EACH

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CHRISMAN'S

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

1000 OTHER BARGAINS

... INTENSIVE FARMING ...

SELECTING SEED CORN

Three things must be taken into consideration in order to raise good corn or any other crop. First, the soil, second the seed, third cultivation. And the seed is not the least important.

It has not been long since the time when many farmers gave but little attention to the breed of their stock, thinking that a scrub hog or cow was about as good as any if they were fed well. But that day is past. Every good farmer knows now that by selecting the best breeds he can not only get a large return in meat, milk and butter but that he can do so at less expense for feed.

But farmers have been even slower to recognize the value of properly selecting the seed for the various crops. Of course they would go into the crib and choose good looking ears—not rotten. That was well, but it is now recognized that that is neither the time nor the way. The seed for the corn crop should be gathered before the rest of the crop, while the corn is in the field on the stalk.

Mr. Clark of the Berea Farm has just secured some properly selected corn for the class that graduates in agriculture this year. It is a variety known as Albemarle. Prolific seed corn and will be used by the members of the class as an experiment.

To illustrate how seed corn is selected by up-to-date farmers, as well as to show what is being done in Maury County, Tennessee, to stimulate interest in the matter of corn culture among the boys, the letter of Mr. J. N. Meroney, President of the farmer's organization in Maury

County to Mr. Clark is given in full.
Darius Hill, Tennessee,
May 6, 1911.

Prof. S. L. Clark,
Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:
I received your order yesterday and ship you by Express today from Columbia a half bushel of the seed corn that I gathered last fall for my own use. Before gathering the crop I went into the field and gathered a wagon load, cutting the stalks and bringing them to my barn with the ears still on. I hung them up in a dry airy loft over my cow stalls and they have hung there in the shack until yesterday. Not a stalk was taken bearing less than three good ears and running up to six.

It was an ideal place for curing and keeping seed corn and I believe I could safely insure 98 per cent to germinate if given a fair test.

I am planting my seed plot today, but will not plant my silage until the first or second week in June, after I have my early cut clover hay.

There are 57 boys in Maury County in the Boys Corn Club. Three prizes are offered for the best acre yield of shelled corn—\$100, \$50, and \$25. Three or four of the boys are using the Albemarle in the test and I hope the record of 150% bushels on one acre may be beaten by some of them.

The contest is going to do much good in showing some of the old farmers the possibilities of an acre of ground. I am glad your boys are going to give this variety a trial and hope they may do well with it.

Yours truly,
J. N. Meroney.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES

Fruit trees ought to be sprayed twice regularly every year, once immediately after the blossoming period is past and again in a week or ten days. Whether or not they should be sprayed at other times depends entirely upon what pests are present on the trees and whether or not the trees have ever been sprayed before.

Immediately after the blossoming period is past spray at once with the following:

Bluestone, 4 pounds; lime, 4 pounds; water, 50 gallons; arsenate of lead, 3 pounds.

Slake the lime and add enough water to make 25 gallons. Dissolve the bluestone by pouring over it four or five gallons of boiling water, then add enough water to make 25 gallons of bluestone solution. Now mix the two thoroughly by pouring bucket by bucket in a barrel, and add the

arsenate of lead, stirring thoroughly. It is ready for use at once, and is the best preparation known for apple scab, rot, and codling moth.

For peach and Japanese plum use less bluestone and lime, 2 pounds each in 50 gallons of water. The arsenate of lead may be reduced also, to two pounds. Or, if preferred, the self-boiled lime-sulphur wash may be used for these trees, but whatever is used the arsenate of lead must be added to destroy the curculio.

Use the same mixture and spray a second time a week or ten days later. If rots give trouble late in the season, a third spraying may be needed, but in many orchards only the two early spring sprayings are necessary to keep the trees in good condition.

When San Jose scale is present in an orchard, spraying should begin

in winter. It is possible at this time to reach all of the bark surface, and very strong preparations may be employed while the trees are dormant.

For San Jose scale and other insects of its family, spray in winter or early spring before the buds swell, with the lime sulphur wash with oily preparations such as coal-oil emulsion, or with strong soap solutions. Lime-sulphur wash may be prepared as follows:

Lime, 20 lbs.; sulphur, 14 lbs.; water, 50 gallons. Slake the lime in a large kettle, adding sulphur at the same time and stirring thoroughly. When slaked, add twenty gallons of hot water and boil an hour. Then add sufficient hot water to make a barrel of wash. Strain before using.

If desired, ready-made lime-sulphur preparations may be bought of the Grossell Chemical Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, or of the Toledo Rex Spray Company, of Toledo, Ohio.

M. A. Scovell, Director,
Agricultural Experiment Station.

BEREA AND VICINITY (Continued from fourth page)

Miss Carrie Marcum and Miss Lela Clark visited friends near Lancaster from Friday until Sunday.

A number of talks were given at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday night on various subjects, Mr. Combs, "The Lawyer," Mr. Wilson, "The Farmer," Mr. Conrad, "The Engineer," Mr. Warrington, "The Doctor." A special treat was the solo by Miss Ambrose. All things considered it was one of the most enjoyable meetings of the year.

Miss Olive Dunning from North Dakota who has been teaching at Smith, Ky., for three years is spending a few days with Mrs. Geo. G. Dick.

The Y. M. C. A. will meet in the Main Chapel next Sunday, May 14th, at 3:30 p. m. Dr. Stucky of Lexington will give an address. All men and boys over fourteen years of age are urged to come.

A special meeting for boys under fifteen years of age will be held in Upper Chapel at 4:00 p. m. See that the small boys get there. There will be something of interest for them.

Miss Dunning, Miss Walker and Mr. and Mrs. Dick drove over to Richmond, Friday p. m.

Dr. Anton S. Watkins a very distinguished Prohibition speaker is to be in Berea Saturday, May 13, and will speak in the Chapel at 7:30 that night. Mr. Watkins is a man of national reputation and he wields the arguments for prohibition and the prohibition party in the most interesting and convincing style.

WANTED SALESMAN.

In Eastern Kentucky for the best computing scale made. Only men of ability need apply. W. B. Harris, Berea, Ky.

FOR YOUR

Seed Potatoes

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TATUM'S

All Varieties

Mill Feed - - - - \$1.30

Ideal Patent Flour - - 65c

Fairy Patent - - - 65c

Good as is made.

Mr. W. J. Tatum was in Cincinnati last Thursday and bought a fine pair of Norman horses.

Rev. A. Z. Conrad, who is the principal speaker on the afternoon of Commencement Day this year, is one of the most forceful and eloquent men in America.

Rev. Mr. Fuller will present the course of the Anti-Saloon League at the Union Church next Sunday morning. Dr. Stucky of Lexington will address the students in Chapel next Sunday night.

Mrs. Maranda Walkup, one of the oldest residents of the Glades, two miles north of Berea, died at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Larue Elkins, Wednesday, the 3rd. The funeral was conducted at the Glade Christian church by Rev. C. A. Van-Winkle. The interment was in the Berea cemetery, Friday, the 5th. A long procession of relatives and friends accompanied the remains to the burial place.

Mr. W. J. Tatum will go to Maysville, Saturday, as a delegate to the Maccabee convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Gamble have been visiting in Harlan County this week.

FOUNDATION SCHOOL

A new name will appear in the forthcoming edition of the catalog. The department in charge of Supt. Edwards has long outgrown the title of Model Schools. It embraces indeed a number of schools which are used as models for instruction of normal students but it has a great deal of work of a separate character for older persons. A large proportion of the young people now enrolled in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades of the Model Schools are persons of considerable maturity who have a number of studies outside the so-called common branches. Properly to describe such a school a new name has been adopted and in all future publications this department will be called the Foundation School. The junior students (those under fifteen) have always been taught by themselves and will continue to constitute a true model school.

MR. SPINK HURT

The ball game between the College Workers and the Academy last Saturday resulted in a victory for the workers. The score was 17 to 9. The interest that was taken in the game was marred by the serious injury of Mr. M. L. Spink, the efficient foreman of the College Printing Force. Mr. Spink while at the bat was struck in the head by a ball. The blow at the time did not succeed in knocking him out of the game for he played through to the end. But it was soon apparent that the injury was more serious than first thought. Mr. Spink lapsing into unconsciousness or at least semi-consciousness during the night. At this writing a good deal of anxiety is felt concerning him but his recovery is expected.

WELL TO REMEMBER

Turn to the right whether you are meeting a bicycle or a log-wagon. That is the rule, the custom among most civilized peoples, and has been discovered to be the law in Tennessee by the driver of a log-wagon. Discoveries are some times made at a profit, but not so to the driver of the Tennessee log-wagon. The girl who was injured and whose buggy was smashed, got \$2,100 damages because he did not know to turn to the right.

UNDERGROUND WATER SUPPLY

Perhaps no subject is of more interest to more people the country over than that of underground water resources. The value of these resources is quite incalculable, and the problem of developing these resources to the utmost demands exhaustive geologic study and engineering experimentation. In 1903 the United



DON'T NEGLECT YOUR WATCH

A WATCH is a delicate piece of machinery. It calls for less attention than most machinery, but must be cleaned and oiled occasionally to keep perfect time.

With proper care a Waltham Watch will keep perfect time for a lifetime. It will pay you well to let us clean your watch every 12 or 18 months.

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Optician and Jeweler
BEREA, - - - KENTUCKY

EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY

Buy your **Flour, Meal and Groceries**

R. J. ENGLE

WHITEST AND BEST FLOUR FOR
THE LEAST MONEY

Do not wander around but save time by buying all-wool Suits and all-leather Shoes here. The Nobbiest styles in town.

Bring your Hams, Bacon, Eggs and Chickens. We pay highest prices and always have plenty to eat.

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Berea, Ky.

States Geological Survey entered on the publication of a series of groups of short articles giving descriptions of investigations of special underground water problems. The fifth of these, Water-Supply Paper 258, which is just being issued, consists of 11 short, illustrated papers.

Of these there is one that would be of great interest to many readers of The Citizen. Pollution of underground waters in limestone, by G. C. Matson. The following is an abstract of its contents:

The water which supplies wells in limestone regions usually makes its way along enlarged joints in the rock, which may in some places be extensive caverns. The enlargement is due to the solution of the limestone by water containing carbonic acid. In many of these underground channels, where the surface covering is a thin mantle of more or less porous material, the dangers of pollution, which may result in typhoid and other diseases, are very great, and there is practically no opportunity for natural purification. The danger is increased by the fact that persons using underground water are apt to rely on its general appearance and temperature as indications of purity. It is generally considered that water which is clear and cold is pure, but no such conclusion is warranted, for some of the most dangerously polluted waters are free from sediment and deliciously cold.

Water-Supply Paper 258 can be had free, on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. Water-Supply Papers 110 and 145 can also be had upon application.

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Farm of 140 acres, lies well, eight room dwelling, good storehouse, barn and all kinds outbuildings. 15 acres in corn, 30 acres in clover and timothy. Fine spring, plenty stock water. This property lies on Illg Hill eight miles from Berea and the proposed Government pike goes thru it. Will sell this property for less than the buildings are worth if sold at once. Write, W. B. Harris, Berea, Ky.

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J. R. Mullett.

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BEREA, KY.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE

I have a farm consisting of 160 acres lying on the waters of South Fork one mile below Big Springs in Jackson Co., Ky., most of it underlaid with coal, all under fence except 25 acres, 20 acres in orchard, a good two story framed building and three tenement houses. Enough timber to keep up the farm.

This farm is one of the best farms in Jackson Co. I want to sell this farm and give possession this fall. Anyone wanting to look over this farm call on W. R. Hicknell who lives near by and he will show you the place, and write to me for prices.

J. P. Bicknell

BEREA,

KENTUCKY.

SERIAL
STORYThe Courage of
Captain PlumBy
JAMES
OLIVER
CURWOOD

Illustrations by Eugene C. Ketter

(Copyright 1908 by Hobbs-Merrill Co.)

SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Nathaniel Plum of the sloop Typhoon, lands secretly on Beaver Island, stronghold of the Mormons, Obadiah Price, Mormon counselor, confronts him, tells him he is expected, and bargains for the ammunition aboard the sloop. He bids Nat by a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. Near Price's cabin Nat sees the frightened face of a young woman who disappears in the darkness, leaving an odor of lilacs. It develops that Nat's visit to the island is to demand settlement of the king, Strang, for the footings of his sloop by Mormon. Price shows Nat the king's palace, and through a window he sees the lady of the house, who Price says is the king's seventh wife. Calling at the king's office Nat is warned by a young woman that his life is in danger. Strang professes indignation when he hears Nat's grievances and promises to punish the guilty. Nat rescues Ned, who is being publicly whipped, and the king orders the sheriff, Arlo Croche, to pursue and kill the two men. Nat learns that Marion, the girl of the lilacs, is Nell's sister. The two men plan to escape on Nat's sloop and take Marion and Winsome, daughter of Arlo Croche, and sweetheart of Nell. Nat discovers that the sloop is gone. Marion tells him that his ship has been seized by the Mormons. She begs him to leave the island, telling him that nothing can save her from Strang, when she is doomed to marry. Plum finds Price raving mad, recovering, he tells Nat that Strang is doomed, that armed men are descending on the island. Nat learns that Marion has been summoned to the castle by Strang. Nat kills Arlo Croche, and after a desperate fight with the king, leaves him for dead. The evening boat from the mainland descends on St. James. Nell and Nat take a part in the battle and the latter is wounded. Strang, whom Nat thought he had killed, orders him thrown into a dungeon. He finds Nell a fellow prisoner. They overhear the Mormon jury deciding their fate.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

He shrieked the words again and again, maddened beyond control, and the Mormon king, whose evil possession was more that of devil than man, still held the struggling girl in his arms as he turned his head toward the voice and saw Nathaniel's long arm and knotted fist threatening him through the hole in the wall. Then Nell's name in a piercing scream resounded through the dungeon corridor and in response to it the man under Nathaniel straightened himself so quickly that his companion fell back to the floor.

"Great God! what is the matter, Nat? Quick! let me up!"

Nathaniel staggered to his feet, the breath half gone out of his body, and in another instant Nell was at the opening. The great room into which he looked was empty.

"What was it?" he cried, tearing down. "What were they doing with Winsome?"

"It was the king," said Nathaniel, struggling to master himself. "The king put his arms around Winsome and—she struck him!"

"That was all?"

"He kissed her as she fought—and I yelled."

"She struck him!" Nell cried. "God bless little Winsome, Nat! and—God bless her!"

Nell's breath came fast as he caught the other's hand.

"I'd give my life if I could help you—and Marion!"

"We'll give them together," said Nathaniel coolly, turning down the corridor. "Here's our chance. They'll come through that door to unlock us in our cell. Shall we do fighting?"

He was groping about in the mud of the floor for some object.

"If we had a couple of stones—"

"It would be madness—worse than madness!" Interposed Nell, steady himself. "There will be a dozen rifles at that door when they open it. We must return to the cell. It is worth dying a harder death to hear from Marion and Winsome. And we will hear from them before night."

They retreated into the dungeon. A few minutes later the door opened cautiously at the head of the corridor. A light blazed through the blackness and after an interval of silence the jailer made his appearance in front of the cell, a pistol in his hand.

"Don't be afraid, Jeckum," said Nell reassuringly. "You forgot the door and we've been having a little fun with the jury. That's all!"

The nervous whiteness left Jeckum's face at this cheerful report and he was about to close the door when Nathaniel exhibited a handful of gold pieces in the candlelight and frantically beckoned the man to come in. The jailer's eyes glittered understandingly and with a backward glance down the lighted corridor he thrust his head and shoulders inside.

"Five hundred dollars for that note!" he whispered. "Five hundred beside the four you've got!"

"Jeckum's a fool!" said Nell, as the door closed on them. "I feel sorry for him."

"Why?"

"Because he is accepting the money."

Don't you suppose that you have been searched? Of course you have—probably before I came, while you were huddled on the floor. Somebody knows that you have the gold."

"Why hasn't it been taken?"

For a full minute Nell made no answer. And his answer, when it did come, first of all was a laugh.

"By George, that's good!" he cried exultingly. "Of course you were searched—had by Jeckum! He knows, but he hasn't made a report of it to Strang because he believes that in some way he will get hold of the money. He is taking a big risk—but he's winning! I wonder what his first scheme was?"

"Thought I'd bury it, perhaps," vouchsafed Nathaniel, throwing himself upon the straw. "There's room for two here, Nell."

A long silence fell between them. The action during the last few minutes had been too great an effort for Nathaniel and his wound troubled him again. As the pain and his terrible thoughts of Marion's fate returned to him he regretted that they had not ended it all in one last fight at the door. There, at least, they might have died like men instead of waiting to be shot down like dogs, their hands bound behind them, their breasts naked to the Mormon rifles. He did not fear death. In more than one game he had played against its hand, more often for love of the sport than not, but there was a horror in being peened up and tortured by it. He had come to look upon it as a fair enemy, filled, of course, with subterfuge and treachery, which were the laws of the game; but he had never dreamed of it as anything but merciful in its quickness. It was as if his adversary had broken an inviolable pact with him and he averted and tossed on his bed of straw while Nell sat cool and silent on the bench against the dungeon wall. Sheer exhaustion brought him relief, and after a time he fell asleep.

He was awakened by Nell. The white face of Marion's brother was over him when he opened his eyes and he was shaking him roughly by the shoulder.

"Wake up, Nat!" he cried. "For heaven's sake—wake up!"

He drew back as Nathaniel sleepily roused himself.

"I couldn't help it, Nat," he apologized, laughing nervously. "You've lain there like a dead man for hours. My head is splitting with this damned silence. Come—smoke up! I got some tobacco from our jailer and he loaned me his pipe."

Nathaniel jumped to his feet. A fresh candle was burning on the table and in its light he saw that a startling change had come into Nell's face during the hours he had slept. It looked



"I've Got Word—but No Note!" He Whispered Hoarsely.

to him thinner and whiter, his lines had deepened, and the young man's eyes were filled with gloomy dejection.

"Why didn't you awaken me sooner?" he exclaimed. "I deserve a good drubbing for leaving you alone here!" He saw fresh food on the table. "It's late," he began.

"That is our dinner and supper," interrupted Nell. He held his watch close to the candle. "Half past eight!"

"And no word—from—"

"No."

The two men looked deeply into each other's eyes.

"Jeckum delivered my note to her at noon when he was relieved," said Nell. "He did not carry it personally, but swore that he saw her receive it. He sent her word that he would call at a certain place for a reply when he was relieved again at five. There was no reply for him—not a word from Winsome."

Their silence was painful. It was Nathaniel who spoke first, hesitatingly, as though afraid to say what was passing in his mind.

"He killed Winsome's father, Nell," he said, "and Winsome has demanded my death. I know that I am condemned to die. But you—"

His eyes flashed sudden fire. "How do you know that my fate is to be yours? I beg to see the truth. Winsome has not answered your note because she knows that you are to live and that she will see you soon. Between Winsome and—Marion you will be saved!"

Nell had taken a piece of meat and was eating it as though he had not heard his companion's words.

"Help yourself, Nat. It's our last opportunity."

"You don't believe—"

"No. Lord, man, do you suppose that Strang is going to let me live to kill him?"

Somebody was fumbling with the chain at the dungeon door.

The two men stared as it opened slowly and Jeckum appeared. The jailer was highly excited.

"I've got word—but no note!" he

whispered hoarsely. "Quick! a word!"

"Yes! Yes!"

Nathaniel dug the gold pieces out of his pockets and dropped them into the jailer's outstretched hand.

"I've had my boy watching Winsome Croche's house," continued the sheriff, white with the knowledge of the risk he was taking. "An hour ago Winsome came out of the house and went into the woods. My boy followed. She ran to the lake, got into a skiff, and rowed straight out to sea. She is following your instructions!"

In his excitement he betrayed himself. He had read the note.

There came a sound up the corridor, the opening of a door, the echo of voices, and Jeckum leaped back. Nathaniel's foot held the cell door from closing.

"Where is Marion?" he cried softly, his heart standing still with dread. "Great God—what about Marion?"

For an instant the sheriff's ghastly face was pressed against the opening. "Marion has not been seen since morning. The king's officers are searching for her."

The door slammed, the chains clanked loudly, and above the sound of Jeckum's departure Nell's voice rose in a muffled cry of joy.

"They are gone! They are leaving the island!"

Nathaniel stood like one turned into stone. His heart grew cold with him. When he spoke his words were passionless echoes of what had been.

"You are sure that Marion would kill herself as soon as she became the wife of Strang?" he asked.

"Yes—before his vile hands touched more than the dress she wore!" shouted Nell.

"Then Marion is dead," replied Nathaniel, as coldly as though he were talking to the walls about him. "For last night Marion was forced into the barem of the king."

As he revealed the secret whose torture he meant to keep imprisoned in his own breast he dropped upon the pallet of straw and buried his face between his arms, cursing himself that he had weakened in these last hours of their comradeship.

He dared not look to see the effect of his words on Nell. His companion uttered no sound. Instead there was a silence that was terrifying.

At the end of it Nell spoke in a voice so strangely calm that Nathaniel sat up and stared at him through the gloom.

"I believe they are coming after us, Nat. Listen!"

The tread of many feet came to them faintly from beyond the corridor wall.

Nathaniel had risen. They drew close together, and their hands clasped.

"Whatever it may be," whispered Nell, "may God have mercy on our souls!"

"Amen!" breathed Captain Plum.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DUG UP HIDDEN TREASURE

California Community Greatly Excited Over Mysterious Actions of Stranger.

The people of this community are wondering who was the mysterious stranger who visited the ancient adobe hut a mile north of here a few evenings ago and dug up a box of can that had been buried there fifty years or more, says an Oakland correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle. It is supposed he carried away a large quantity of gold bullion that belonged to Glanville Swift, an early day miner who lived in this hut while operating in the mines in the hills east of Chico, leaving in the early '60s with nearly \$750,000 in gold, which took six weeks to weigh and required a pack train and strong guard to transport out of the country.

The stranger was seen loitering about the adobe hut one evening, and a Mr. Fawcett, who lives near, tried to learn his mission, but failed. The next morning Fawcett found where a box or can had been dug up during the night. There were several stakes, showing that measurements had been made from a chair to locate the place to dig. Only one hole was made.

When Glanville Swift weighed his gold he found two or more large porter bottles of it missing. It is supposed they were stolen and buried and that the stranger learned of their whereabouts.

Longest Straightaway Bird Flight.

Perhaps the longest straightaway flight made by birds in their migrations is accomplished by some of the shore and water birds that nest in the islands of Bering sea and spend the winter at Hinal and Fanning island, 2,500 miles away.

Inasmuch as some of these birds live entirely on the shore and are probably unable to rest on the surface of the water, it is thought that they must accomplish the whole distance in a single flight.

Yet, although there are no land marks for them upon their long journey over a waste of waters, they make their way to their destination with the precision of a rifle shot.

Only Too Glad to Pay Tax.

Inheritance taxes are not generally liked by those who have to pay them, but the eldest son of the Swiss engineer, Herr Brandt, who built the Simpson tunnel and died in 1908, is paying \$500,000 with the utmost satisfaction. The Swiss authorities discovered that Brandt possessed \$2,000,000 worth of property in Russia which he had failed to declare in his will. The son, who was unaware of the existence of this property, is only too glad to pay the fine of \$500,000 to secure a windfall of \$2,500,000.

GROWING HARDY PERENNIALS
REQUIRE LITTLE ATTENTION

Those Who Have Permanent Homes Will Do Well to Consider This Class of Plants—Far More Satisfactory Than Annuals.

(By HERRIE I. PUTNAM.)

For those who have not much time to devote to the garden, there is no class of flowering plants more desirable than the hardy perennials and herbaceous plants. Take, for instance, the peony.

One does not have to acquire a liberal horticultural education in order to know how to take care of them. Most of them will do well in ordinary soils and flourish under conditions unfavorable to the satisfactory development of annuals.

Those who have permanent homes will do well to consider the merits of this class of plants, leaving the annuals to those who are here this season and somewhere else next year.

Not that we would advise their neglecting the annuals wholly, however—I do not want to be understood as meaning that—but simply that a collection of hardy plants will be found so much more satisfactory, all things considered, under the conditions of which I have spoken, that their cultivation is to be urged in preference to that of the other class mentioned, which is not satisfactory unless a good deal of time and labor are expended on it.

The impression seems to prevail that annuals require next to no care, and are therefore particularly adapted to the use of the woman who has but little time to devote to gardening.

The fact is, that to grow annuals well you must give them a good deal of attention, especially during the early part of the season—several times the amount of attention, indeed, that will be required by a good-sized collection of hardy plants.

Another argument in favor of this class is—that once established your plants are good for an indefinite period. Your garden does not have to be made every season.

In spring the plants will need to be worked about, and freed from the grass which will encroach upon their territory, if allowed to do so, the soil



Beautiful Clump of Golden Glow.

will require fertilizing, and once in three or four years the plants will be bettered by a division of their roots.

This is about all this class of plants will ask of you. A great many can be attended to in a day, you will find. And the work is much easier than that of making beds and pulling weeds.

Where an exceedingly rich show of color is desired, nothing equals the Rudbeckia or "Golden Glow." Great clumps of it will be a solid mass of the richest golden yellow for weeks. For cutting, we have few better flowers.

This plant is so aggressive in character that it should have a place in the background where it can be allowed to spread to suit itself.

Even where only a few roots are allowed it gives a beautifully ornamental effect.

Every collection ought to include at least a dozen of the most distinct varieties of perennial phlox. This plant

is to the out-door garden what the geranium is to the window garden. Any one can grow it. It is a profuse bloomer. It comes in a wide range of colors. Group it in order to secure best results, but keep the lilac and magenta varieties away from the pink and scarlet sorts, unless you want color or discord of the most aggressive kind.

CORN REQUIRES
NURTURING FOOD

If Soil Is Not Naturally Rich Stable Manure Should Be Applied—Helps to Hold Moisture in Ground.

(By A. J. LECHE.)

The nature and habit of growth of the corn plant naturally suggests a fertilizer that will furnish plenty of plant food throughout the growing season.

In selecting a soil for corn this point should have due consideration. If the soil is not naturally rich in plant food it is a good idea to apply the stable manure to the land intended for corn. The stable manure is largely composed of vegetable matter which will help to hold moisture as well as furnish plant food as it decays in the soil.

Another point in favor of stable manure for corn is that it furnishes most plant food during the hot part of the season when the corn is most in need of a regular and constant supply of nourishment.

The stable manure is deficient in phosphoric acid and it is a good idea to apply from 200 to 300 pounds of phosphate per acre. The superphosphates are readily available but the soil holds phosphoric acid well and when applied to the soil it will be held for the use of the crop.

I have made it a practice for several years to apply the stable manure to a soil for the corn. In the early spring it is plowed under and the ground well harrowed.

I find this to work very well. A few times I have also used 150 to 200 pounds of a good grade superphosphate in addition to the manure and find that it pays well for the cost and trouble of applying.

The superphosphate is distributed with the grain drill, just before the corn is planted.

Some farmers go to the trouble of putting the manure in the hill but this discourages proper root development and often does not give as good results as the broadensowing, besides it requires much more time and trouble.

I prefer to save my own seed corn from a well tested and acclimated variety. Experience teaches me that new varieties often prove unsatisfactory.

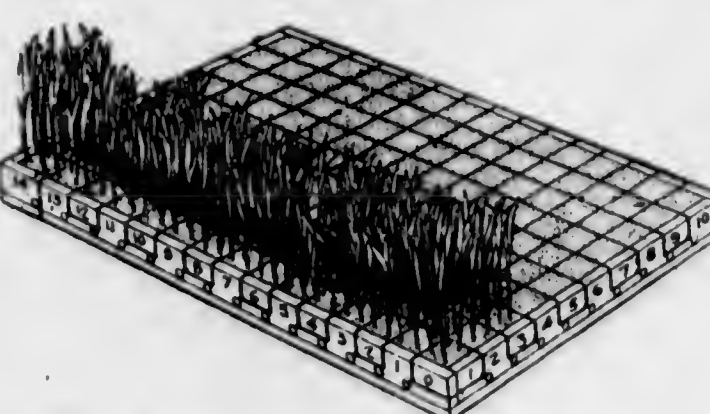
Protect All Game and Birds.

A bill recently introduced in the California legislature by Senator Hiram Johnson prohibits the shooting of game or game birds with automatic shotguns or pumpguns. Statistics compiled by eastern organizations interested in the movement estimate the output of shotgun shells by the four largest ammunition companies last year at 775,000,000. The number of pump and automatic shotguns manufactured during the same year was approximately 97,000.

Danish Ballhead.

Danish ballhead requires a long season. For the most severe sections of the north, the seed should be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. It is customary to sow in the open with rows about one foot apart and sufficient seed should be used to give three or four plants per each inch of row. Thinning may be necessary to prevent crowding in the row.

CAREFULLY TEST SEED CORN



The seed corn should not be neglected. If the seed does not germinate well the stand of corn will not be good and replanting will be necessary. The seed should be carefully tested before planting.

If it is necessary to purchase the seed this should be done in plenty of time to test it before planting.

Last year an actual field test of two samples of seed corn offered by a seedsmen showed 76 per cent germination in one variety and 85 per cent germination in the other. These look rather low in germination for selected seed by a reputable seed house.

The illustration shows a sand-tray tester, with corn 12 days after planting.

Wounds on Trees.

For wounds on trees, melt resin and pour three parts into one part of previously warmed crude petroleum. This will not run in warm weather nor crack in cold.

The careful orchardist will see that a tree which has been injured in any way receives prompt attention.

TEMPERANCE
NOTES

ALCOHOL LEADS TO DISEASE

Most Potent Factor in Propagation of Tuberculosis, Declares Prof. P. Brouardel of Paris.

It has long been known that the use of alcohol induced in man a condition which makes his system liable to disease of various kinds, and also made the cure of disease even more difficult.

At a recent medical congress of tuberculosis in London, a number of declarations were made concerning the effect of alcohol drinking in producing the disease, which were practically ignored by the general press, and received very scant treatment in scientific papers.

At that gathering of medical scientists Prof. P. Brouardel, dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris read a paper on tuberculosis in which he stated that, in some countries, it was "accountable for a sixth, a fifth, and sometimes a fourth of the total mortality from all causes." He further stated that "the public house is the purveyor of tuberculosis," and that "alcoholism is the most potent factor in its propagation."

Tuberculosis is one of the most deadly of all the physical diseases which scour humankind, and we have it on very high authority that most of it is due to drink. It is a startling statement, and ought to have received wide publicity. But anything which would hinder the consumption of alcohol, that "pleasant poison" to which so many are passionately devoted, is cordially concealed.

The following is the salient portion of Professor Brouardel's important declaration.

"In fact, alcoholism is the most potent factor in propagating tuberculosis. The strongest man, who has once taken to drink, is powerless against it. Time is too short for me now to draw comparisons between the laws in force in different countries, those which are proposed, private efforts, associated efforts, and temperance societies. But I can say, that a universal and cry of despair rises from the whole universe at the sight of the disaster caused by alcoholism."

"Any measures, state or individual, tending to limit the ravages of alcoholism, will be our most precious nullaries in the crusade against tuberculosis, but the question is too large a one to deal with here. Still, I should like to draw attention to a mistake made too easily in the different countries by ministers who have charge of the financial department of the State. They like to calculate the sum the state gets from the duty on alcohol, but they should deduct from it the cost to the community of the family of the ruined drunkard, his degenerates, his criminal, his epileptic child, and who must have shelter."

"This invasion of alcoholism ought to be regarded by every man as a public danger, and the principle, the truth which is incontestable, should be inculcated into the masses, that the future of the world will be in the hands of temperance."

The dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris was not alone in his contention. At the same congress Mr. A. T. Kelynaek of Manchester, in the course of a paper on the same subject, said:

"Alcoholism and tuberculosis stand foremost amongst the conditions hampering human progress and limiting man's happiness. Through them the evolution of the race has long been impeded, and, unfortunately, in spite of numerous restraining and restricting efforts, their baneful influence is still accountable for a high degree of mortality and an immense amount of sickness and suffering."

"With two such morbid influences barring human advance, it was but natural that eager minds studying the one should have been compelled to recognize the presence and action of the other."

Drunkenness Among Women.

Among the incurable drunkards of London, that is, among persons charged with the offense of drunkenness who have been convicted more than ten times, 8,500 are women and 4,500 are men. So there are more than twice as many incurable women drunkards in London as there are men. This sounds appalling. It is appalling. Add to this the fact that in the last twenty years the deaths of women from chronic alcoholism—or, in plain words, from drink—have increased 145 per cent, and there is all too evident a position of things that may well shock the English people, and cause them to look very seriously into the situation.

Ruined by Liquor.

In a late issue of the Scientific Magazine, published in Leipzig, an article on alcohol states that the Germans in America are largely ruined mentally and physically, by liquor. On the foundation of long experience in the United States the author says that much more beer is consumed by the Germans in America than in the home country, and that this has greatly increased the mortality among them.

Share Responsibility.

"By legalizing this traffic we agree to share with the liquor sellers the responsibilities and evils of his business."—William McKinley

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Could Not Tempt Parker

David B. Hill Tried to Induce Him to Run for Governor of New York in 1902 in Opposition to Odell.

Some time in August, 1902, David B. Hill invited three or four men of the Democratic party who were regarded as leaders in New York state to visit in Albany at his home, Wolfert's Roost. The very fact that these friends had been summoned to his home rather than to his office was sufficient indication that Hill proposed talking politics with them.

Among Senator Hill's callers was Alton B. Parker, chief justice of the court of appeals of New York state, and at an opportune moment Mr. Hill began to explain the reasons he had called the conference.

"If I am any judge of political conditions in this state," he began, "I am warranted in saying to you that it looks to me as though the Democratic party this year might elect its candidate for governor and its whole state ticket. Governor Odell will be recommended by the Republicans. I have good reason for knowing that Odell is not at all confident that he can be re-elected. As a politician, Odell has one qualification which commands my respect. He is always anxious to know the exact facts. He doesn't want any district leader or organization man to bring him flattering reports. His organization all understands that I presume the members of it have told him that the outlook for his party is very equally. Now I think we have an opportunity to win, and if we are going to accept it we must nominate our strongest candidate for governor."

Having so expressed himself, Mr. Hill looked at Judge Parker, silently, penetratingly, for a moment, and then continued: "Judge, in my opinion you are the man to be nominated for governor by the Democrats. I will tell you why. I am certain that you will poll more than the party's strength in the lower part of the state. I am also certain that you will poll an up-state vote larger than could be secured by any other Democratic candidate. With any other candidate than you we shall have greater difficulty in defeating Odell."

Judge Parker's answer was that while he appreciated the confidence Governor Hill had expressed in him, nevertheless he felt that he could not permit his name to be used in connection with the gubernatorial nomination. He had only one ambition, and that was to maintain creditably his place upon the bench.

"But," interrupted Governor Hill, "I want to impress upon you one fact, Judge Parker, which you may have overlooked. It is this. If you are selected governor of New York this year, you will inevitably become the Democratic candidate for president in 1904. I say inevitably, because our party is sure to name some one who has demonstrated his ability to carry New York state, provided such a one can be found."

"But," persisted Judge Parker, "I have no ambition to become my party's candidate for president. My place upon the bench is most congenial to me. I can reasonably hope to stay there until I reach the age at which I am compelled to retire."

"Judge Parker," said Mr. Hill, speaking very earnestly, "you should remember one thing, and that is that it is a very great honor, the greatest that a party can give, to have been nominated by a party for president of the United States. I tell you, then, that if you are elected governor this

fall, as I believe you will be if you are a candidate, you inevitably will be the Democratic party's candidate for president two years hence.

"Now," continued Mr. Hill, after a moment's pause, "I don't want you to give me a definite answer today. Think of what I have said over night, and let me know your decision tomorrow morning."

The next morning Judge Parker informed Governor Hill that he was still of the opinion he had held the day before.

"Very well; I will not urge you further," Mr. Hill said. "There is now but one thing to do, and that is to nominate Hild S. Coler."

And several weeks later, on election night, Governor Hill was more than ever of the belief that had Judge Parker been his party's candidate for governor, he would have been elected, for Coler was defeated by Odell by only eight thousand plurality.

Two years later, when Judge Parker was nominated for the presidency by the Democracy, he was reminded of the chat, here made public for the first time, which he had with Governor Hill, and his reply was that the nomination for president had come to him without his having raised his hand to secure it, and that he was of the opinion of one of the statesmen of an earlier day, that the presidency should neither be sought nor declined. (Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

Story of a Chief Justice

How Morrison R. Waite, Without Money in Railway Ticket Office, Was Courteously Relieved of Embarrassment by Agent.

One evening in the early autumn of 1883 I went to the old Baltimore & Ohio railroad station in Washington to take a night train for New York. When the ticket window was thrown open I fell in line behind a man of broad girth and shoulders whom I did not recognize until he had reached the window in his turn and asked for a ticket to New York. He was the chief justice of the United States, Morrison R. Waite, appointed by President Grant to the bench in 1874 to succeed Salmon P. Chase, and destined to be the court's head until his death in 1888.

The ticket agent, in reply to the chief justice's request, passed out a

ticket in a perfunctory manner, and the next moment I observed that the chief justice was in some embarrassment. He felt first in one pocket and then in another. Even to the inside pocket of his waistcoat he dived, and at last, in a voice which betrayed his concern and a certain modesty, even timidity, of manner, he explained to the ticket agent:

"I find that I have come from home without a cent of money; I must have left my pocketbook upon the table or my desk. I walked from the house to the station because the evening was pleasant, or I should have discovered before that I had no money with me."

The ticket agent made no response, and the chief justice, in a manner even more hesitating, and with his embarrassment visibly increased, asked:

"It is very important that I go to New York tonight; is there any way in which I can secure my passage?"

Before the ticket agent had time to reply a man who stood beyond the ticket window rail stepped forward, and as I pulled out my pocketbook and held it before Chief Justice Waite the stranger did the same, both he and I saying almost simultaneously: "Judge Waite, I should be glad if you would accept what you need from my own purse."

Never did a man appear more greatly embarrassed over, or more keenly appreciative of, the kindness then shown him. But before the chief justice could accept either offer, the ticket agent thrust his head through the window and waved the stranger and myself aside.

"Gentlemen," he said, "this is my privilege." Then turning to Chief Justice Waite—of whose identity he had been in ignorance a moment before—the agent smilingly continued: "The rules of the railroad company do not permit me to sell a ticket upon credit, Judge Waite, or I should be very glad to do that. But there is no rule of the company which prevents me buying a ticket."

He took out his pocketbook, withdrew from it \$5 and placed the bill in the money drawer. Then he handed a ticket to the chief justice, and before the latter could say anything a \$5 bill followed the bill of postage into his hands. "You will want a sleeping car ticket, and you shouldn't go to New York without a cent in your pocket," explained the agent. "So please let me offer you this money."

The chief justice of the United States looked gratefully at the railroad man. "I thank you most sincerely for your very great courtesy," he said. "And as you know who I am, you may be assured that upon my return to Washington you will be repaid."

Thereupon, Justice Waite passed on and I ventured to remark to the ticket agent: "That was a very handsome thing you did."

"Oh, no," was the reply; "I was proud to be able to be of some service to Chief Justice Waite. I would cheerfully have assisted him, or any other member of the Supreme court, even though I knew I would never get my money back. I consider it a great honor for any man to be able to do anything for a member of the Supreme court. And I have been more than repaid for what I have done by the manner in which Justice Waite received the little courtesy."

Then it was that I realized as I never had before the respect and veneration that the average American holds for the Supreme court of the republic. (Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

The Privilege of Prayer

By REV. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD

TEXT—Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ.—Philippians 4, 6-7.

Let me ask you, in the very beginning of this sermon, four very personal questions: Do you realize what a privilege prayer is? Has prayer been of real blessing to you? Can you put your finger on any particular prayer and say: "I know that prayer was answered; it was a particular blessing to me?" Is your God not your mother's God, or your father's God, or somebody else's God, but is your God a prayer-answering God?

Now, if anybody had any knowledge of God except yourself and you were to bear witness to the fact that God is hearing and answering prayers, would you be able to bring illustrations out of your own individual experience? That is an intensely personal and practical question. And the fourth one: Do you feel free to go to God at any time; are you so much at home with God that you cannot hold yourself back at times from going and having a talk with Him? In prayer a privilege that you enjoy?

Now, let us clear the field for action by bringing the testimony of Christ before us. In the chapter that I have just read you will notice certain ones coming to Jesus on a very interesting occasion. They saw Him praying, and when He got through praying they immediately came to Him and said: "Teach us to pray, Lord."

It seems to me that that picture comes right before our minds. We can see Jesus kneeling there in prayer, and there is a radiance about His countenance; there is a sincerity about His voice; there is an intimacy in the whole atmosphere that surrounds Jesus, and the disciples who are looking at Him feel, "Why, I have never had an experience of that sort in my life; that man is enjoying something I wish I could."

And so they come to Him manfully and bravely and say: "Lord, teach us to pray." And Jesus teaches the great Lord's prayer. And you will notice that as He goes on down in His beautiful conversation with them He says: "Knock, and it shall be opened unto you; ask, and ye shall receive."

Prayer is a privilege we may all enjoy. Anybody, anywhere, any time, anything. Anybody—"Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." Any time—"men ought always to pray." Anywhere—"you remember that woman of Samaria, there at the well. She had an idea that it was necessary to go on a long pilgrimage to Jerusalem, to a certain particular temple, in order to come in communion with God. Jesus said: 'Woman, not Jerusalem; God is a spirit, and they that would worship God must worship Him in spirit and in truth.' Anything—in everything let your requests be made known unto God."

I will tell you three reasons that are the real enemies of prayer. It is interesting sometimes to look into your life and ask yourself the question: "Who are my enemies, after all?" They are not on the outside; the real enemies of prayer are on the inside. And what are those things in your life that make it difficult for you to realize how near God is, and how willing God is to answer your prayer? The first answer that very naturally comes is "Sin." It is the business of sin to close our eyes to the presence of God; to separate the soul from its Creator.

Who are the people who say: "I don't believe there is a God?" They are those who don't believe that there is a God, because their lives are in a condition of sin. Sin creates in our hearts a distaste for prayer.

The second enemy of prayer is "Reason." Reason would take the bread out of the hand of a starving child. Reason would go to the bedside of a sick and dying soul and would take the wise physician and drive him away from the bed. Reason would even reach its arm out into the sky and tear God out of the universe, if it only had the power to do it. Reason is one of the biggest blessings and one of the biggest curses that this world has ever had; it all depends upon whether reason is in its rightful place or not.

Then there is another enemy, and that is "Formality." Some of us are taught to pray at this hour or that hour; some are taught to pray in the morning or at night when we retire. But the very minute that you discover that formality in prayer is becoming simply a little fetish that you are putting in the place of God, that moment stop right where you are and say: "God forgive me; I have been making a little fetish out of prayer and that little fetish has blinded me to thy presence."

Let me place upon your lips two prayers. The first one: "Oh, God! help me to realize Thy presence." And when you feel God coming right through the darkness and standing right in front of you, your prayers will become a real blessing to you. Also, place on your lips this prayer: "Oh, God! help me to be very honest in my prayer." And the peace that passeth all understanding shall keep your hearts and your minds in Christ Jesus.

BEREA

Five Great Schools Under One Management

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What are your talents?

What are your aims?

Berea has the training that is best for YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the

FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the

NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinmore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money?

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE. HOME SCIENCE.

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Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the

BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own classrooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ. Voice Culture. Piano. Theory. Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational and Foundation School.	Academy and Normal.	College.
FALL TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Plan Now, Come September 13th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come September 13th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

Will C. Gamble, BEREA, KY.

Greeley Hater of Hypocrisy

Abandoned His Favorite Hotel in Albany Because, Though Ostensibly a Temperance House, It Sold Liquors on the Sly.

Horace Greeley was a man who hated hypocrisy.

For some time Greeley's favorite hotel at Albany, N. Y., when he called here on political errands as a member of the famous political firm of Seward, Weed and Greeley, was the Oelavan house. Suddenly, one day, he changed his headquarters to the Stanwix hotel. Said the proprietor of that hotel at a time when Greeley was a guest:

"You observe that the great Horace is a patron of my hostelry? Well, I got him as a guest in this way: The Oelavan house was started as a temperance house. But Greeley, during one of his visits there, discovered that to guest need go thirsty, provided he could make the right signal to the proprietor."

"One day Greeley came in here and asked me if I was the proprietor of this hotel, and when I told him I was, he asked: 'Do you keep whiskey?'"

"Yes, I have very good whiskey," I replied.

"Do you also keep brandy?"

"Yes, I have a very choice stock of brandy."

"Well, do you keep champagne?"

"Yes, I have champagne," I replied.

"Well," said Mr. Greeley, and there was an unusual twang in his voice, "I don't want any of these things myself, but I have made up my mind I would rather stay with a hotel proprietor who is honest enough to say that he keeps liquors than to stay with one who pretends to be a temperance man and who sells a strong drink on the sly."

Greeley was a great lover of the opera. In 1854, Grist, in her day the most famous of operatic sopranos, and her husband, Mario, who probably was the greatest tenor that ever sang in Italian opera, made a tour of the United States. They appeared first in New York at the original Academy of Music, but prior to their debut they were told that it was of the utmost importance to the success of their American tour that they secure, if possible, a favorable criticism of their debut in the columns of the New York Tribune. As a preliminary to that end the representatives of the great singers saw to it that a seat for the performance was assigned to Mr. Greeley in one of the stage boxes.

Greeley had been in the box but a few moments when, apparently, he fell sound asleep—to the great distress of both Grist and Mario, whose singing, so far as they could see, made not the slightest impression upon the senses of the Tribune's editor. And it was noticed that not even the applause which followed Grist's first song, nor subsequent outbursts, served to arouse him from his somnolent attitude.

By the time the opera was over poor Grist and Mario were almost beside themselves with disappointment and despair—they had failed, to make an impression upon the great Horace Greeley—there would be no favorable word of their initial appearance in the Tribune, the fount of praise most sought for by operatic singers of the time. Yet what was their great delight when, upon picking up the Tribune in the morning, they saw therein in a glowing criticism of their performance, and what was more, a most favorable editorial comment thereon, containing a graceful word of congratulation for the great singers.

They wondered, of course, how the editor of the Tribune could have written anything at all about them since he slept at the opera. They were not acquainted with one of Greeley's peculiar characteristics. In the horse cars, in hotel lobbies, in church, he dozed soundly, apparently, yet his friends always noted that nothing escaped him. The better to listen or to think, it was a habit with him to close his eyes as if in slumber—and in a horse car, for example, this habit never caused him to be carried beyond his destination.

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Liberty's Tombstone.

A magazine editor at the Authors' club in New York, was talking about H. G. Wells.

"Wells is now the foremost English novelist," he said. "Strange that a man so talented should misjudge us as he does. When he was over here, you know, he found fault with everything."

"One day at lunch, getting tired of his attacks on the tyranny of our trusts and our bosses, I said with a sneer:

"Well, at least, Mr. Wells, you must admit the grandeur of the magnificent Statue of Liberty that rears its proud head above our harbor?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Wells. "You have the same custom as we—you rear your finest statues to the dead."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

HURLEY

Hurley, May 6.—Nearly all are thru planting corn in this vicinity. Two twin babies were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gabbard, April 25th. One died but the other one and another are doing very well. Charlie Gabbard and Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Gabbard visited relatives in Clay Co. last week. Little Eva Moore is afflicted with something like dropsy. Mr. and Mrs. Grover Gabbard are visiting friends at Letter Box. J. L. Lakes had a working, Tuesday.

PRIVETT

Privett, May 6.—The farmers are all busy planting corn. Willie and Myrtle Holcomb visited their sister, Mrs. R. B. York, last week. Vincent Anderson left the third for Ohio where he will be employed for the summer. Mrs. L. J. Peters' eyes have been giving her trouble for the past two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Luck Metcalf and Mr. and Mrs. J. Brumback and children visited friends and relatives in Berea last week. Mrs. Gilbert Muggard is not expected to live long. A new telephone line is being erected from East Horns to Gray Hawk. Pete Begley is very ill with pneumonia fever. There is good hope that the frost has not destroyed all of the fruit. Aunt Eliza Thelcher is very sick.

CARICO

Carico, May 8.—Sunday school was organized the first Sunday in May at Flat Top church house. Mrs. Lenora Tussey who has been ill is improving slowly. Mr. Jas. Wadell was married, the 5th, to Miss Sarah Lear of Carico. Miss M. E. Roberts was the guest of Miss Mary M. Summers, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Angel are the proud parents of a fine girl. The forest fires have done considerable damage in burning fences here. P. R. Pennington, the grocery drummer, was through here recently calling on the merchants. J. W. Adkison is in very poor health. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hines were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Orbin Smith, Sunday. Services will be held at Flat Top church the fourth Sunday in May by Rev. Henry Lewis. Mrs. Daniel Ford has returned from Owsley County where she has been visiting her son. Mrs. Liza Cole visited her daughter, Liza Lear, Sunday. J. W. Anglin bought a fine heifer of E. L. Cockrell of Livingston for \$30.

ISAACS

Isaacs, May 5.—On account of much wet weather farmers are much later than usual in planting corn. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Allen who have been visiting in Clay County the past month are expected home in a few days. Miss Nerva Cornelius was a guest of Mrs. Sarah Davis, Wednesday evening. Tom Hunley has sold his part of the steam mill to M. F. Pennington's son. Mrs. Andy Simpson was thrown from a mule, Saturday evening, and broke a basket of about 13 dozen eggs. She escaped injury. John Edridge who went to Colorado some time ago is home again. John Sexton's team ran away a few days ago and one of the horses came very near being killed. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Settle who have been at Hamilton, O., for some time are back home.

OWSLEY COUNTY

ISLAND CITY

Island City, May 7.—Farmers are behind with their work because of the rains. Married, April 24th, Margaret McGeorge to Frank Moore of Knoxville, Tenn. The couple left April 25th, for their home in Knoxville. F. F. McCollum returned from Louisville, Thursday, where he had been on business. Grant Fry who has been attending Berea College returned home a few days ago. The outside work of the graded school here is completed and Mr. Abslir has left for his home in Booneville. Wm. Anderson whose leg was broken some time ago will soon be out again. J. Gentry had a log rolling, Tuesday, and got lots of work done. W. H. Allen visited friends at Chestnutburg, Saturday and Sunday. G. J. Gentry returned from Valley View, Saturday. It is reported that Arch Bell, son of Tom Bell, stabbed Johnnie Peters three or four times in the breast with a large knife. He is not expected to live. Liquor was the cause of the tragedy. Since J. S. Marshall says has been transferred from here there is more moonshine whiskey in this neighborhood than there has been in ten years. Fourteen year old boys are found drunk along the public highway and the parents who should oppose it do not, but seem to appreciate it.

RICHTOWN

Richtown, May 6.—A heavy rain passed over this vicinity last Sunday afternoon causing the largest tide in the creek that has been for some time. The river was fuller than it

has been for several years. Misses Lawna and Lula Wilson of Cow Creek visited Misses Pearl and Lucy Gabbard last Saturday and Sunday. Uncle Geo. Gabbard is in very poor health. John Gabbard was called to this place from Onoda to see his sick father, Geo. Gabbard. Mr. and Mrs. John L. Gabbard visited their son, Henry, on Cow Creek, Tuesday. Ray Wilson killed a large copperhead a few days ago. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gabbard of Cow Creek are the parents of a fine girl, also Mr. and Mrs. Perry Gabbard, a girl. Misses Mollie and Lucy Wilson and Laura H. Trowday of Cow Creek returned home from Buckhorn, Friday, where they had been taking the Normal. Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Reynolds are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine boy. Miss Lucy Reynolds of Cow Creek spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at this place. Richard Huff is in Leslie County.

STURGEON

Sturgeon, Ky., May 8, 1911.
Editor of The Citizen,
Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:

By an agreement and the selection of a committee between and by the various candidates of Owsley County for Representative of the 7th Legislative District, Judge John E. Brewer of Sturgeon, Ky., was selected to run for the Republican nomination in said district. I therefore ask you to discontinue my announcement. I also desire to ask my friends and relatives in Owsley, Clay and Jackson counties, one and all, to vote for Judge Brewer since he has been selected as the choice of the candidates of Owsley County. There is not a better qualified and more deserving man than he in Owsley County.

Very respectfully,

J. A. Mahaffey.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, May 8.—Miss Verna Parks entertained a number of girls at her home Wednesday night. Among them were, Laura Murray, Lydia Young, Sada Powell, Mabel Flannery, Fairy Settle and Lella Flannery. James and Willie Murray have returned from Clay County where they have been buying cattle and hogs. Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Lunsford made a business trip to Berea, Saturday. Chester Parks of Berea visited his parents, Saturday. Miss Ora Flannery who is attending the E. K. S. N. spent from Saturday till Monday with her parents. Miss Mollie Sparks of Dryfus spent last week with her cousin, Miss Sada Powell. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Young spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Will Cornellison. Mrs. Cam Lewis and daughter, Eva, were in Berea, Saturday, on business. Mrs. Ballard spent the first of last week with her daughter, Mrs. Whit Moody. Miss Itoda Bowman and Mrs. Maggie Bowman were in Richmond on business, Wednesday. Mrs. R. J. Engle of Berea was the guest of Mrs. C. F. Parks, Thursday. Misses Jessie and Lydia Young were in Berea, Saturday, on business. Mrs. Jas. Turley and Mrs. Whit Moody made a business trip to Richmond, Friday. Miss Martha Maupin who has been visiting her parents for some time has returned to her school in Philadelphia, Pa.

BIG HILL

Big Hill, May 8.—Mrs. Green Gabbard is spending a few days with her sister, Aunt Cinda Baker, who has been sick for some time. Little Jason Settle spent a few days with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Kinnard, of Berea. People are very busy with their crops. Lucy Hayes spent Sunday evening with V. T. Roberts at Mote. Mr. and Mrs. Jason Hudson

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar
NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

and family spent Sunday with Mrs. Hudson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Robertson. Mrs. Ben Doen of Kingston made a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle. A. P. Settle of London visited his brother, M. D. Settle, Friday. Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Pilot Knob. Memorial services are postponed until June. Mr. and Mrs. Farris Marcum visited over Saturday and Sunday at her brother's, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Lane's. Mrs. Marcum and Mrs. L. C. Powell spent a few days with their parents here. All day services will be held at Narrow Gap, Sunday week. Basket dinner on the ground. Everybody come and bring a full basket. George Pigg who had his

Willard Todd is very sick. Miss Ella and Jockey Dalton and Lizzie Jones visited Pearl Linnville, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hullen and family were the guests of J. W. Todd and family, Sunday. The Rev. Lunsford of near Berea preached at the new church house of Scaffold Cane, Sunday evening. There will be services at the new church, Sunday, May 14th at 11 a. m. Everybody is invited to come. Miss Ella Lake of Berea is visiting friends and relatives here. M. B. McGuire and family of Berea are visiting friends here. Mrs. Mollie Jones who has been with her aunt, Mrs. John Gulin, returned to her home in Illinois last Friday. Miss Liddle Cornelius visited Miss Berta Todd from Saturday till Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Dalton of Berea visited T. C. and W. T. Vars Saturday and Sunday. John T. Stephens visited Rolfie McCollum, Sunday. Bernice E. Todd is staying with her sister, Mrs. Mae Hullen. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens visited J. W. Todd and family, Sunday. Miss Talitha Coyle of Rockford visited Miss Berta and Bernice Todd, Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Guinn were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCollum, Sunday. Little John M. Hullen who has been sick for some time is improving. F. D. Vars and daughter, Bessie, were the guests of W. C. Vars, Sunday.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, May 7.—H. L. Stowe and family visited John Smith and family last Sunday. May 28th is the day set for the dedication of the new Baptist church. Everybody is invited to come and bring a basket. Mrs. Preston Ward is very sick. Miss Allie Hanton of Berea was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mary Gairhard, last week. Miss Susie Davis

The Man I Ought To Be

There's a fellow on ahead there—

Can you see him? If you can,

Kindly tell him not to hurry.

For I'm coming; he's the man

I've been following my life through;

Can't overtake him, for, you see,

One night when I wasn't watching—

Well, he got the start o' me.

Sometimes, by some great exertion,

Some harsh conflict I have won,

When I'm still too wholly tired

To care much for what I've done.

I can see the husky fellow

Just a step ahead; but while

I accept congratulations,

He adds on another mile.

If you see him, say I'm tired,

Ask him please, to wait for me;

Tell him there's a lot of scenery

He has passed he didn't see.

On ahead the way grows darker,

Shadows longer, daylight dim;

But I'd like to pass the gateway,

If I can, beside o' him.

—EVA DEAN

leg broken six weeks ago is going to the hospital to have an operation performed. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Richardson were visiting James Coyle at Berea, Sunday evening.

Go to M. D. Settle, Big Hill, for fine shoes. Good flour and all kinds of groceries at bottom prices.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ROCKFORD

Rockford, May 8.—The Rev. A. Cornelius filled his regular appointment at Scaffold Cane church, Saturday and Sunday. Miss Berta and Bernice Todd and Minnie Hamilton visited Miss Myrtle McCollum, Sunday.

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MORMONISM

Origin of the Superstition—Some of its Doctrines—Second Paper.

By NORMAN A. IMRIE

Last week's article was devoted to a definition of Mormonism. It described Mormonism as a superstition and made passing mention of some of its teachings. This paper, as fully as the necessarily small space permits, will tell something of its doctrines.

Eighteen centuries ago, when St. John's spirit left rocky Palmyra for heaven, the last vestige of Christian authority, says Mormon theology, was withdrawn from the earth. For over seventeen hundred years mankind groped in the blackest of religious darkness. Now and again a strong light like Luther, Knox, and Wesley would appear but it soon waned and left mankind still helplessly benighted. At last in the early dawn of the nineteenth century, the great Prophet, Seer and Revelator appeared on the horizon. "An angel flew through the midst of heaven having the everlasting gospel to preach to them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, kindred, tongue and people." (Rev. 14: 6) That "everlasting gospel" was Mormonism; that angel was Mormon who with his golden trumpet today stands perched on the temple's tallest tower. It is rather interesting to note in passing that not long ago he was struck by lightning and showed such threatening symptoms of collapse that human doctors, in the shape of carpenters and steeple jacks, were dispatched to render pathological aid to his angelship.

The gentleman honored by this ambassador of the Apocalypse was Joseph Smith and the place of interview was near Palmyra, New York. Joseph, complying with the angelic instructions unearthed at the foot of the hill Cumorah, certain gold plates, strangely inscribed, and a huge pair of goggles by virtue of which he translated the mysterious writing. The result of these negotiations was the Book of Mormon, published in 1837 at Palmyra, New York, the return to earth of proper priestly authority and the end of the seventeen centuries of human apostasy, and darkness. This doctrine of the withdrawal, and, after seventeen hundred years, the return of ecclesiastical authority, is perhaps the fundamental doctrine of Mormonism, in that it supplies the reason of the church's existence.

He who would study Mormon doctrine is at once confronted with the difficulty that Mormonism publishes no brief and reasonably complete statement of its own teachings. The "Articles of Faith" are the nearest approach to such a statement but these do not mention a number of the most important doctrines at all and many other points can be understood only in the light of other utterances of the founders and great teachers of Mormonism.

A Mormon says he believes in God and Jesus Christ his Son, and in the Holy Ghost. But he does not tell you he believes God was once a man as we are, that he is polygamous, that there are many gods, that some day we all may be gods, that Adam is the god of this world, that Christ was the literal son of Adam—God, and Mary, that he was polygamous, that he saw his seed ere he was crucified. There is no phrase so common in Mormon sermons as this one: "that summarizes the whole conception of God, 'As man is God once was, as God is man may become.'"

The writer has heard statements of the following stripe made by Mormon leaders in public: "Adam came to this world with one of his wives to people it." "The first person Christ met when he rose from the dead was Mary, one of his wives." This amazing statement he heard made to ten thousand listening, enthusiastic Mormons, gathered in conference at the Salt Lake City Tabernacle by Joseph Smith as he stroked his goat-like hypocritical whiskers. "The time will come when the name of Joseph Smith will be honored and revered as is the name of the Son of God now." Calaphus might this time, with abundant cause, have rent his garments and exclaimed, "blasphemy."

As an inevitable consequence of this degradation of the dignity and character of God, and the exaltation of their prophet and his teaching, the Bible has been relegated to the scrap barrel of Mormon literature. "Oh yes" one often hears from the meeting house rostrum, "We believe the Bible. It is a good history of the Jews and has some first rate teachings, but the Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants and Pearl of Great Price" (all Mormonly sacred) "being subsequent revelations of God's will, have a larger claim on our regard and attention." To the average Mormon the Bible is naught but an

armory from which he selects barbed-pointed, tricky, catch verses to dupe the unwary. He knows nothing of it as a food granary for his deeper life. The Bible is on every Mormon pulpit, but always underneath the three sacred (?) Mormon books and rarely opened.

The system has two sacred orders of priests, the Aaronic and Melchizedek which are ordained by the laying on of hands by those who are in authority, and are set apart to preach the gospel and administer the ordinances thereof. Mention will be made of its power in next week's paper. Sufficient for the present is Joseph Cook's comment, when he saw the eagle that in Salt Lake City, where a giant eagle is perched upon and burying its talons in a bee-hive, "This a fitting symbol of Mormonism; eagerly preying on industry or the orthodox preying on the people."

Now come two of the most distinctive and characteristic Mormon doctrines. Every human being, "before birth into this world, lived as a spirit in another, shadowy, nebulous world of which he has not the faintest recollection. This is the first order of life. It is necessary before exaltation in the future life for him to be embodied in flesh and live in the world as another step in the great progression. Doesn't the Bible teach this doctrine when it describes God as the Father of Spirits? and if there is a Father of Spirits must there not also be a Mother of Spirits? Hence the Mormon believes that he has a pair of spirit parents as well as earthly, and often when a face unknown but familiar, crosses his path, he accounts for it as a pre-existent acquaintance. If any one doubts that this doctrine is cherished by Mormons today, he needs but to listen to the Great Tabernacle congregation singing the famous, favorite hymn of one of President Snow's wives, which runs:

"In the heavens are parents single,
No, the thought makes reason stare,
Truth is reason, truth eternal
Tells me I've a mother there."

It is this doctrine, harmless, as it is ridiculous by itself, that leads to that one most repugnant to our senses, most menacing to our institutions and homes, namely polygamy. How does it lead to it? Nothing simpler. Mormons are taught that the air is peopled with spirits which are waiting for human bodies. It is their duty to provide those spirits with the means of progression in this life. That doctrine plus the twin sister, that exaltation in the future life is determined by the size of a man's posterity, and you have the atmosphere for, and the cause of polygamy.

And the strangest part of the whole tragedy is that the strongest advocates of the cruel system are the women themselves. Why? Because they are told by their spiritual leaders and advisers that it means exaltation for their husbands and indirectly reward to themselves. Rebellion on their part means punishment for them and a loss of exaltation for the husband because of the diminution of possible posterity.

These are plain words but if they will reveal to any one unfamiliar with this foul system, unspreading, unclean the name of religion something of its disgraceful, lustful character they are justified.

Do Mormons believe in polygamy today? Most emphatically, yes. The writer recalls with mirth the admonition of one old plural wife, that he should have three wives. When he expressed his convictions that he'd be lucky if he escaped with one, she asked him what he would do when, as Isaiah prophesied, seven of them held hold on his coat tails. Needless to say he warned her that to avoid such disaster he would live without the rest of his life.

Do the Mormons still practice polygamy? With equal vigor must "yes" be answered. It was officially announced not long ago that there were 1,100 plural marriages among the Mormons last year, but that efforts were being made to stop them. Such promises, however, are given the lie by men like Joseph F. Smith, the President, who has had twelve children by polygamous wives since the church promised to suppress it. The writer was in Salt Lake City when Smith was fined \$300 in the courts for the forty-third addition to his cradle roll. (A modern western countermind would be, "How do the Salt Lake City Smiths get their own unit?") Certainly, it is far from possible that the Mormon people have forsaken the cherished doctrine, when their leaders are living in such open defiance of law and decency.

No mention can be made of other doctrines of the church like, sealing, marriage for eternity and other temple ceremonies, but enough has been said to open the eyes and stir the blood of every honest defender against the cunning and oily emissaries of such a church.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sparks are visiting James Sparks, this week. Mrs. A. E. Serivnor came home last week after an extended visit in Richmond and Berea. Miss Kate Wagers spent last week with Miss Mary Mahaffey in Irvine. Miss Fan Serivnor was in Irvine last week on business.

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